TEXT

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:04:32 ON 01 MAR 2002)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:08:13 ON 01 MAR 2002
L1           215 S BEHR J?/AU
L2             8 S BLESSING T?/AU
L3          1439 S WAGNER E?/AU
L4          1651 S L1-3
L5            95 S L4 AND CATION?
L6            40 S L5 AND TRANSFECT?
L7            18 S L6 AND PARTICLE
L8             4 S L7 AND (THIOL? OR SULFHYDR?)
L9             5 S L7 AND PARTICLE/TI
L10            7 S L8-9
                 SELECT RN L10 1-7

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:46:59 ON 01 MAR 2002
L11           31 S E1-31

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:47:06 ON 01 MAR 2002
L12            7 S L10 AND L11
L13            1 S L2 AND PATENT/DT
                 SELECT RN L13 1

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:58:38 ON 01 MAR 2002
L14           42 S E32-73

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:59:10 ON 01 MAR 2002
L15            1 S L13 AND L14
                 E  DETERGENTS/CT
                 E E3+ALL/CT
L16        36693 S E3
                 E  POLYELECTROLYTES/CT
                 E E3+ALL/CT
L17       127454 S E5-6
                 E ADENOVIRIDAE/CT
                 E E3+ALL/CT
L18         8061 S E4-95
                 E PEPTIDES/CT
                 E E3+ALL/CT
L19        30481 S PEPTID?(L)(BUU OR BAC)/RL
L20        22212 S GENE THERAPY OR TRANFORM?(5A)(DNA OR GENETIC OR NUCLEIC)
L21       210871 S ?CYSTEIN? OR ?THIOL? OR ?SULFHYDR?
L22          122 S L21(L)(L16 OR L17 OR L18)
L23          310 S L21(L)L19
L24           78 S L21(L)L20
L25            0 S L22 AND L23 AND L24
L26            2 S L22 AND L23
L27            1 S L22 AND L24
L28            2 S L23 AND L24
L29            5 S L26-28 NOT (L10 OR L15)
L30          114 S L21(L)(L16 OR L17)
L31            2 S L30 AND L29
                 SELECT RN L31 2

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:19:27 ON 01 MAR 2002
L32           44 S E1-44
L33           24 S L32 AND S/ELS
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Inventor Search

7 citations w/ 31 cpds displayed

1 citation w/ 42 cpds displayed

using index searching

2 citations; 24 cpds displayed for 2nd citation

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:19:45 ON 01 MAR 2002

L34	1	S	L33 AND L31
L35	7608	S	L21(10A)(DETERGEN? OR POLYELECTROL? OR DIMER? OR POLYMER?)
L36	14	S	L35 AND L20
L37	1	S	L36 AND L19
L38	0	S	L37 NOT L15
L39	5	S	L36 AND (AMINE? OR ?PEPTID?)
L40	4	S	L39 NOT L19 • 4 cites
L41	9	S	L36 NOT L39 • 9 cites
L42	1043	S	DETERGEN?(L)(L20 OR TARGET? OR TRANSFECT?)
L43	76	S	L42 AND (FUNTIONAL? OR GROUP)
L44	2464154	S	?HYDRAZID? OR ?ALDEHYD? OR ?AMINE? OR ?ETHYLENE?
L45	17	S	L43 AND L44
L46	17	S	L45 NOT (L36 OR L34 OR L12-13)
L47	11	S	L46 AND ?CATION? • 11 citations

=> d ibib abs hitstr 1-10

L48 ANSWER 1 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:71845 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:139825
TITLE: Modulated release therapeutic aerosols
INVENTOR(S): Adjei, Akwete L.; Zhu, Yaping; Cutie, Anthony J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aeropharm Technology Incorporated, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002005785	A1	20020124	WO 2001-US41129	20010625

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

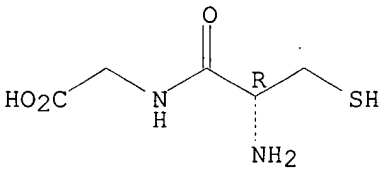
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-219054 P 20000718
US 2000-702319 A 20001031

AB A modulated release aerosol formulation is disclosed. The formulation comprises a biodegradable ABA block copolymer having a selected medicament assocd. therewith, and a fluid carrier for carrying and **delivering** the construct. Matrixes in poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) include ethanol, bovine insulin, purified water, and tetrafluoroethane.

IT **19246-18-5**, L-Cysteinylglycine
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; **BIOL (Biological study)**;
USES (Uses)
(modulated release therapeutic aerosols)

RN 19246-18-5 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L48 ANSWER 2 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:816504 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:362576
TITLE: A pharmaceutical aerosol formulation containing rosiglitazone and amino acids
INVENTOR(S): Cutie, Anthony J.; Adjei, Akwete L.; Sexton, Frederick

A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aeropharm Technology, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001082980	A1	20011108	WO 2001-US37	20010102

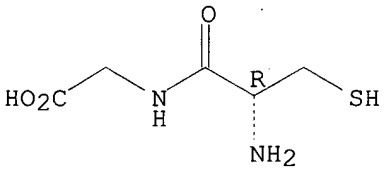
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-201564 P 20000501
US 2000-702213 A 20001031

AB A pharmaceutical aerosol formulation comprises (a) rosiglitazone maleate; (b) a fluid carrier, and a stabilizer selected from an amino acid, a deriv. or a mixt. of the foregoing. The formulation further contains a second drug selected from e.g., insulin or its analogs, interleukin, interferon, heparin, hormone, chloropropamide, ribavirin.

IT **19246-18-5D**, L-Cysteinylglycine, esters or salts
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; **BIOL (Biological study)**;
USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical aerosol formulation contg. rosiglitazone and amino acids)
RN 19246-18-5 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L48 ANSWER 3 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:816405 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:348928
TITLE: Pharmaceutical aerosol formulations containing pioglitazone
INVENTOR(S): Cutie, Anthony J.; Adjei, Akwete L.; Sexton, Frederik A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aeropharm Technology, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001082873	A2	20011108	WO 2001-US34	20010102

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

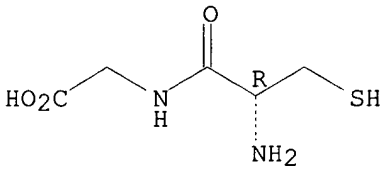
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-201232 P 20000501
US 2000-718039 A 20001120

AB A pharmaceutical formulation comprises pioglitazone or a deriv., a fluid carrier for contg. the drug,. The formulation addnl. comprises a fluid carrier and a stabilizer which is selected from an amino acid. The pioglitazone is combined with a second drug selected from, e.g., insulin or its analogs, an amylin, an immunomodulating protein, an interleukin.

IT **19246-18-5D**, L-Cysteinylglycine, esters or salts
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);**
USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical aerosol formulations contg. pioglitazone)

RN 19246-18-5 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L48 ANSWER 4 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:816400 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:348926
TITLE: A pharmaceutical aerosol formulation comprising troglitazone and stabilizer
INVENTOR(S): Cutie, Anthony J.; Adjei, Akwete L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aeropharm Technology, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001082868	A2	20011108	WO 2001-US14043	20010501

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,

HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO,
RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN,
YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

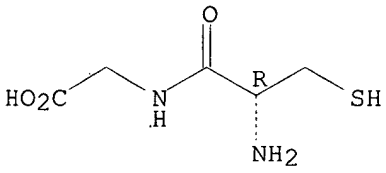
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-201248 P 20000501
US 2000-702779 A 20001031

AB A medicament formulation is disclosed comprising troglitazone or a deriv. Addnl. the formulation comprises a fluid carrier and a stabilizer, which is selected from an amino acid. The troglitazone s combined with a second drug selected from, e.g., insulin or its analogs, an amylin, an immunomodulating protein, an interleukin.

IT **19246-18-5D**, L-Cysteinylglycine, esters or salts
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study)**;
USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical aerosol formulation comprising troglitazone and stabilizer)

RN 19246-18-5 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L48 ANSWER 5 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:617872 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:185485
TITLE: Medicinal aerosol formulation containing a peptide or protein
INVENTOR(S): Adjei, Akwete L.; Zhu, Yaping; Sun, John Z.; Stefanos, Simon
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aeropharm Technology, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO..	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001060420	A1	20010823	WO 2001-US117	20010102

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,
HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,
LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,
SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU,
ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-702195 A 20001030

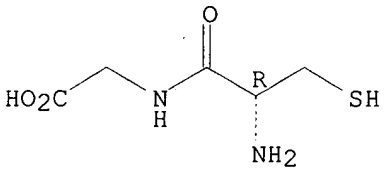
AB A medicinal formulation comprises: a therapeutic amt. of a protein or peptide medicament, a fluid for contg. said medicament having a mol. size ranging from 1 K Dalton to about 150 K Daltons, a fluid carrier for contg. the medicament, and a stabilizer selected from an amino acid, a deriv. thereof or a mixt. of the foregoing.

IT **19246-18-5**, L-Cysteinylglycine
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);**
USES (Uses)
(medicinal aerosol formulation contg. a peptide or protein)

RN 19246-18-5 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L48 ANSWER 6 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:115173 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:173029

TITLE: CD4 peptides as IL-16 antagonists

INVENTOR(S): Cruickshank, William W.; Kornfeld, Harry; Center, David M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Research Corporation Technologies, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001010891	A2	20010215	WO 2000-US21228	20000804
WO 2001010891	A3	20010816		

W: CA, JP, MX
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-368632 A 19990805

AB In accordance with the present invention, novel IL-16 antagonists, preferably peptides derived from CD4, have been isolated and synthesized. These peptides possess IL-16 antagonistic properties including the ability to selectively bind to IL-16 and inhibit IL-16-mediated biol. activity. The peptides comprise specific portions of the native human CD4 receptor and variations thereof and therefore are non-immunogenic when administered to humans. The present invention also provides compns. contg. at least one IL-16 antagonist peptide which can inhibit, suppress or cause the cessation of at least one IL-16-mediated biol. activity in mammals, including humans. The present invention provides a method and compn. for treating inflammation assocd. with disease states such as asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) and systemic lupus

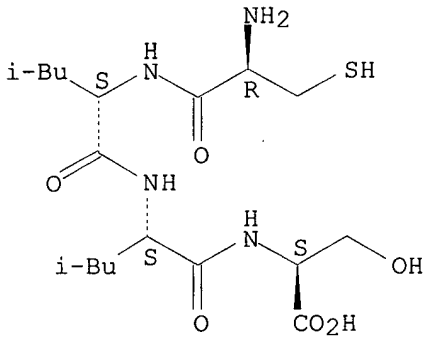
(SLE) in mammals such as, for example, humans.

IT **325689-03-0P**
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; **BIOL (Biological study)**; PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(CD4 peptides as IL-16 antagonists)

RN 325689-03-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Serine, L-cysteinyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L48 ANSWER 7 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:114997 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:173014

TITLE: Peptides (in amide form) that block viral infectivity, and therapeutic methods of use

INVENTOR(S): Vahlne, Anders

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tripep AB, Swed.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001010456	A2	20010215	WO 2000-IB961	20000629
WO 2001010456	A3	20010920		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6258932	B1	20010710	US 1999-370368	19990809

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-370368 A 19990809

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:173014

AB Peptides (in amide form) are disclosed that inhibit viral infection, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. Methods of use of the peptides are also disclosed, including use in medicaments for the

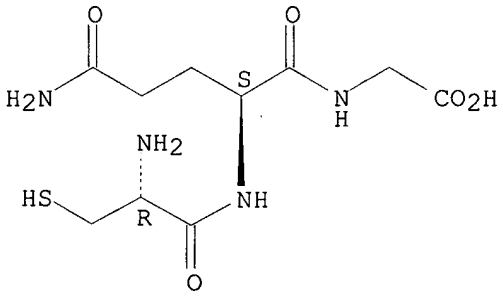
treatment and prevention of viral infection, e.g. HIV infection.

IT **325690-98-0**
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; PRP (Properties); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; **BIOL (Biological study)**; USES (Uses)
(peptide amides that block viral infectivity, and therapeutic methods of use)

RN 325690-98-0 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L48 ANSWER 8 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:627692 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:360437

TITLE: Gamma-interferon-inducible lysosomal thiol reductase (GILT). Maturation, activity, and mechanism of action

AUTHOR(S): Phan, Uyen T.; Arunachalam, Balasubramanian; Cresswell, Peter

CORPORATE SOURCE: Section of Immunobiology, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, 06510, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (2000), 275(34), 25907-25914
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB We recently identified a gamma-interferon-inducible lysosomal thiol reductase (GILT), constitutively expressed in antigen-presenting cells, that catalyzes disulfide bond redn. both in vitro and in vivo and is optimally active at acidic pH. GILT is synthesized as a 35-kDa precursor, and following **delivery** to major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II-contg. compartments (MIICs), is processed to the mature 30-kDa form via cleavage of N- and C-terminal propeptides. The generation of MHC class II epitopes requires both protein denaturation and redn. of intra- and interchain disulfide bonds prior to proteolysis. GILT may be important in disulfide bond redn. of proteins **delivered** to MIICs and consequently in antigen processing. In this report we show that, like its mature form, precursor GILT reduces disulfide bonds with an acidic pH optimum, suggesting that it may also be involved in disulfide bond redn. in the endocytic pathway. We also show that processing of precursor GILT can be mediated by multiple lysosomal proteases and provide evidence that the mechanism of action of GILT resembles that of other thiol oxidoreductases.

=> d ibib abs 1

L47 ANSWER 1 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:752181 HCAPLUS
TITLE: Pitfalls of applying clinical methods for the detection of emerging pathogenic protozoa to environmental water samples
AUTHOR(S): Shields, Joan M.; Olson, Betty H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Environmental Analysis and Design, School of Social Ecology, University of California-Irvine, Irvine, CA, USA
SOURCE: Proc. - Water Qual. Technol. Conf. (2000) 442-460
CODEN: PWQCD2; ISSN: 0164-0755
PUBLISHER: American Water Works Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (computer optical disk)
LANGUAGE: English

AB The presence of parasitic protozoa in source water used for drinking and agriculture is a growing concern. While there are numerous protocols available for the **identification** of these organisms in clin. samples (feces, blood and tissues) these methods are not easily nor always successfully translated to environmental water samples. The authors have focused on developing a mol. method to identify Cyclospora cayetanensis in environmental waters. From this work, two important issues that are likely to continue to be troublesome for water microbiologists have been identified. One, well recognized, is the presence of inhibitory substances such as humic acids. Another, less studied, is the presence of non-human pathogenic microorganisms, though genetically similar, in environmental waters. Given that there are pathogenic and non-pathogenic species of both Cryptosporidium and Cyclospora, two of the three most recently emerged waterborne protozoan pathogens, it is more than likely that this difficulty in distinguishing will reoccur in the future. Unlike human fecal samples, environmental samples contain inhibitory substances such as humic acids. While found in a lesser amts. than in soil, they are nevertheless ubiquitous in water and sediment (1). The primary structure of humic acids includes carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen as phenols, **aldehydes**, quinones, poly- and heterocyclic compds. They also include amino acids and carbohydrates bound to phenol **groups**. Their secondary structure (with hydrophobic regions) gives them **detergent**-like properties (2). This structure allows them to co-purify with DNA. They are difficult to remove and as little as 0.24-0.48 .mu.g/mL can cause significant inhibition of Taq DNA polymerase (3 and 4); concns. of humic acids in crude DNA exts. can approach and exceed 1000 .mu.g/mL. Various degrees of inhibition have been noted with all of the methods employed: ion exchange (Pharmacia), special DNA binding matrixes (Bio101's FastPrep for Soil Kit) and gel filtration (Sephadex G-200). In some samples, as much as 10 ng of plasmid control DNA has been inhibited. Results of these expts. will be presented. **Identification** of microorganisms using PCR and RFLP is dependent upon and limited to known sequences of the **target** microorganism as well as those of similar organisms. For C. cayetanensis, the region commonly used has been the 18 small sub-unit rDNA. This region is the most abundant constituent of nucleic acids within eukaryotes (5). Even though the 18s region is highly conserved; hyper-variable sequences are contained within. The use of PCR **targeting** these regions is employed to distinguish between species. However, examn. of other species of Cyclospora as well as the **amplification** of a no. of Eimeria species suggests that there is more homol. in the 18 s region than anticipated. While it is unlikely that a human fecal sample will also contain other species of Cyclospora or Eimeria spp. (non-human pathogenic), environmental samples may have these as well as other species

in abundance. Electrophoresis gels that illustrate the closely related RFLP banding patterns will be presented. The sequences and alignments of amplicons from environmental samples will be presented as well.

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs 2

L47 ANSWER 2 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:748054 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:299485
TITLE: Compositions and methods for detecting and quantifying gene expression in microarrays
INVENTOR(S): Lowe, David G.; Marsters, James C. Jr; Robbie, Edward P.; Smith, Victoria
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genentech, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001075166	A2	20011011	WO 2001-US10482	20010330

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-193767 P 20000331

AB Compns. and methods for improving detection sensitivity in nucleic acid microarray anal. are disclosed, including methods of purifying nucleic acids, methods of synthesizing fluorescent DNA probes, methods of hybridization, and methods of activating a substrate for **target** mol. attachment. The compns. and methods of this invention include synthesis of cDNA, sDNA, or cRNA probes from cellular RNA by in vitro transcription and/or a single-round of reverse transcription with incorporation of fluorochromes. Specific procedures for microarray slide prepn. to decrease background fluorescence are given. For example, silanization of glass slides with toluene as the solvent is preferred. In addn., unmodified polynucleotides can attach to a glass slide treated with 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane followed by phenylene diisothiocyanate. Modified **target** DNA can also be synthesized using PCR primers which contain a primary **amine** and an alkyl linker attached to the 5'-end. The modified **target** DNA is then reacted with activated silanized glass slides. Microarray hybridization buffers contg. alkylammonium salts, dimethylsulfoxide and formamide and lacking the **detergent** sodium dodecyl sulfate also improved the detection sensitivity. The invention is illustrated with microarrays hybridized with fluorescent probes synthesized from very small quantities of RNA isolated from microdissected tumor cells, paraffin-embedded liver and colon tissue, fresh frozen liver tissue, and fresh frozen colon tissue. The microarray expts. were designed to compare tissue sample prepn. methods and gene expression in tumor vs. healthy tissues. An example of the sensitivity of these methods shows a microarray hybridized with sDNA probes from one round of **amplification** of 2 pg of RNA from an ovarian carcinoma cell line.

=> d ibib abs 3

L47 ANSWER 3 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:226438 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:94387
TITLE: Stabilized plasmid-lipid particles: pharmacokinetics and plasmid delivery to distal tumors following intravenous injection
AUTHOR(S): Monck, M. A.; Mori, A.; Lee, D.; Tam, P.; Wheeler, J. J.; Cullis, P. R.; Scherrer, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inex Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Burnaby, BC, V5J 5J8, Can.
SOURCE: J. Drug Targeting (2000), 7(6), 439-452
CODEN: JDTAEH; ISSN: 1061-186X
PUBLISHER: Harwood Academic Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A previous study has shown that plasmid DNA can be encapsulated in lipid particles (SPLP, "stabilized plasmid lipid particles") of approx. 70 nm diam. composed of 1,2-dioleoyl-3-phosphatidyl-**ethanolamine** (DOPE), the **cationic** lipid N,N-dioleoyl-N,N-dimethylammonium chloride (DODAC) and poly(**ethylene** glycol) conjugated to ceramide (PEG-Cer) using a **detergent** dialysis process. In this work we evaluated the potential of these SPLPs as systemic **gene therapy** vectors, detg. their pharmacokinetics and the biodistribution of the plasmid and lipid components. It is shown that the blood clearance and the biodistribution of the SPLPs can be modulated by varying the acyl chain length of the ceramide **group** used as lipid anchor for the PEG polymer. Circulation lifetimes obsd. for SPLPs with PEG-CerC14 and PEG-CerC20 were t1/2=.apprx.1 and .apprx. 10 h, resp. The SPLPs are stable while circulating in the blood and the encapsulated DNA is fully protected from degrdn. by serum nucleases. The accelerated clearance of SPLPs with PEG-CerC14 is accompanied by increased accumulation in liver and spleen as compared to PEG-CerC20 SPLPs. Delivery of intact plasmid to liver and spleen was detected. Significant accumulation (approx. 10% of injected dose) of the long circulating SPLPs with PEG-CerC20 in a distal tumor (Lewis lung tumor in the mouse flank) was obsd. following iv **application** and delivery of intact plasmid to tumor tissue at approx. 6% injected dose/g tissue is demonstrated.
REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs 4

L47 ANSWER 4 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:226437 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:94386
TITLE: Encapsulation of plasmid DNA in stabilized plasmid-lipid particles composed of different **cationic** lipid concentration for optimal transfection activity
AUTHOR(S): Saravolac, E. G.; Ludkovski, O.; Skirrow, R.; Ossanlou, M.; Zhang, Y. P.; Giesbrecht, C.; Thompson, J.; Thomas, S.; Stark, H.; Cullis, P. R.; Scherrer, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: INEX Pharmaceuticals Corp., Burnaby, BC, V5J 5J8, Can.
SOURCE: J. Drug Targeting (2000), 7(6), 423-437
CODEN: JDTAEH; ISSN: 1061-186X
PUBLISHER: Harwood Academic Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In previous work we have shown that plasmid DNA can be entrapped in "stabilized plasmid-lipid particles" (SPLP) using low levels (5-10 mol%) of **cationic** lipid, the fusogenic lipid **dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine** (DOPE), and a **polyethyleneglycol** (PEG) coating for stabilization. The PEG moieties are attached to a ceramide anchor contg. an arachidoyl acyl **group** (PEG-CerC20). However, these SPLP exhibit low **transfection** potencies in vitro as compared to plasmid/**cationic** lipid complexes formed with liposomes composed of **cationic** and neutral lipid at a 1:1 lipid ratio. The objective of this study was to construct SPLPs with increased **cationic** lipid contents that result in max. **transfection** levels. A phosphate buffer **detergent** dialysis technique is described resulting in formation of SPLP contg. 7-42.5 mol% DODAC with reproducible encapsulation efficiency of up to 80%. An octanoyl acyl **group** was used as anchor for the PEG moiety (PEG-CerC8) permitting a quick exchange out of the SPLP to further optimize the in vitro and in vivo **transfection**. We have demonstrated that this technique can be used to encapsulate either linearized DNA or supercoiled plasmids ranging from 3-20 kb. The SPLP formed could be isolated from empty vesicles by sucrose d. gradient centrifugation, and exhibited a narrow size distribution of approx. 75 .+-. 6 nm as detd. by cryo-electron microscopy. The high plasmid-to-lipid ratio obsd. corresponded to one plasmid per particle. The SPLP consist of a lipid bilayer surrounding the plasmid DNA as visualized by cryo-electron microscopy. SPLP contg. a range of DODAC concns. were tested for in vitro and in vivo **transfection**. In vitro, in COS-7 cells **transfection** reached a max. after 48 h. The **transfection** efficiency increased when the DODAC concn. in the SPLP was decreased from 42.5 to 24 mol% DODAC. Decreasing the **cationic** lipid concn. improved **transfection** in part due to decreased toxicity. In vivo studies using an i.p. B16 tumor model and i.p. administration of SPLP showed max. **transfection** activity for SPLP contg. 24 mol% DODAC. Gene expression obsd. in tumor cells was increased by approx. one magnitude as compared to **cationic** lipid/DNA complexes. The SPLP were stable and upon storage at 4.degree.C no significant change in the **transfection** activity was obsd. over a one-year period. Thus this phosphate buffer **detergent** dialysis technique can be used to generate SPLP formulations contg. a wide range of **cationic** lipid concns. to det. optimal SPLP compn. for high **transfection** activity and low toxicity.
REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs 5

L47 ANSWER 5 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:815337 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:190265
TITLE: Controlled Template-Assisted Assembly of Plasmid DNA into Nanometric Particles with High DNA Concentration
AUTHOR(S): Ouyang, Ming; Remy, Jean-Serge; Szoka, Francis C., Jr.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biopharmaceutical Sciences and Pharmaceutical Chemistry School of Pharmacy, University of California, San Francisco, CA, 94143-0446, USA
SOURCE: Bioconjugate Chem. (2000), 11(1), 104-112
CODEN: BCCHES; ISSN: 1043-1802
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A series of novel **cationic detergents** that contain cleavable hydrophilic isothiuronium headgroups was synthesized, and their utility in controlled assembly of plasmid DNA into small stable particles with high DNA concn. investigated. The **detergents** have alkyl chains of C8-C12 and contain hydrophilic isothiuronium headgroups that give relatively high crit. micelle concn. (CMC) to the **detergents** (>10 mM). The isothiuronium **group** masks a sulfhydryl **group** on the **detergent** and can be cleaved in a controlled manner under basic conditions to generate a reactive thiol **group**. The thiol **group** can undergo a further reaction after the **detergents** have accumulated on a DNA template to form a disulfide-linked lipid contg. two alkyl chains. The pH-dependent kinetics of cleavage of the isothiuronium **group**, the CMC of the surfactants, the formation of the complexes, and the **transfection** efficiency of the DNA complexes have been investigated. Using the C12 **detergent**, a .apprx.6 kilo-basepair plasmid DNA was compacted into a small particle with an av. diam. of around 40 nm with a .apprx. -13 mV .zeta.-potential at high DNA concn. (up to 0.3 mg/mL). The compds. were well tolerated in cell culture and showed no cytotoxicity under their CMCs. Under appropriate conditions, the small particle retained **transfection** activity.
REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs 6

L47 ANSWER 6 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:151468 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:316542
TITLE: Stabilized plasmid-lipid particles: construction and characterization
AUTHOR(S): Wheeler, J. J.; Palmer, L.; Ossanlou, M.; MacLachlan, I.; Graham, R. W.; Zhang, Y. P.; Hope, M. J.; Scherrer, P.; Cullis, P. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inex Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Burnaby, BC, V5J 5J8, Can.
SOURCE: Gene Ther. (1999), 6(2), 271-281
CODEN: GETHEC; ISSN: 0969-7128
PUBLISHER: Stockton Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A **detergent** dialysis procedure is described which allows encapsulation of plasmid DNA within a lipid envelope, where the resulting particle is stabilized in aq. media by the presence of a poly(**ethyleneglycol**) (PEG) coating. These "stabilized plasmid-lipid particles" (SPLP) exhibit an av. size of 70 nm in diam., contain one plasmid per particle and fully protect the encapsulated plasmid from digestion by serum nucleases and E. coli DNase I. Encapsulation is a sensitive function of **cationic** lipid content, with max. entrapment obsd. at dioleoyldimethylammonium chloride (DODAC) contents of 5 to 10 mol%. The formulation process results in plasmid-trapping efficiencies of up to 70% and permits inclusion of "fusigenic" lipids such as **dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine** (DOPE). The in vitro **transfection** capabilities of SPLP are demonstrated to be strongly dependent on the length of the acyl chain contained in the ceramide **group** used to anchor the PEG polymer to the surface of the SPLP. Shorter acyl chain lengths result in a PEG coating which can dissoc. from the SPLP surface, transforming the SPLP from a stable particle to a **transfection**-competent entity. It is suggested that SPLP may have utility as systemic gene delivery systems for **gene therapy** protocols.
REFERENCE COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs 7

L47 ANSWER 7 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:250762 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:250762
TITLE: Photoproperties of a mesochlorin e6-N-(2-hydroxypropyl)methacrylamide copolymer conjugate
AUTHOR(S): Spikes, John D.; Krinick, Nancy L.; Kopecek, Jindrich
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biol., Univ. Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, 84112, USA
SOURCE: J. Photochem. Photobiol., A (1993), 70(2), 163-70
CODEN: JPPCEJ; ISSN: 1010-6030
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In the photodynamic therapy (PDT) of tumors, improved efficiency of photosensitizer delivery to tumor cells and tumors can sometimes be obtained by binding them to monoclonal antibodies or other proteins, particulate materials, and certain types of synthetic water sol. polymers. Synthetic polymers are of particular interest as drug delivery carriers since **targeting groups** specific for surface markers on tumor cells can be attached to the polymer backbone increase the cellular uptake via receptor-mediated endocytosis. However, in many cases, the binding of sensitizers to macromols. significantly alters their spectral and photosensitizing properties. This study describes the effects of covalently binding the photosensitizer, mesochlorin e6 **monoethylenediamine** (CM), to a model N-(2-hydroxypropyl)methacrylamide (HPMA) copolymer on its spectral, photophys., photosensitizing and photobleaching properties in aq. soln. Binding had little effect on the spectrum or triplet lifetime of CM, but significantly decreased the bimol. quenching const. of oxygen for the chlorin triplet. Binding also reduced the quantum yield of singlet oxygen prodn. by illuminated CM from 0.73 to 0.25. Photooxidn. efficiencies for furfuryl alc. and certain biomols. were also decreased. Addn. of a **cationic detergent** to the CM-HPMA copolymer increased the yield of singlet oxygen prodn. and the photosensitizing efficiency up to the levels of the free sensitizer. Binding CM to the HPMA copolymer significantly increased its resistance to photobleaching.

=> d ibib abs 8

L47 ANSWER 8 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:248605 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:248605
TITLE: Optimizing fluorescent in situ hybridization with rRNA-targeted oligonucleotide probes for flow cytometric **identification** of microorganisms
AUTHOR(S): Wallner, Guenter; Amann, Rudolf; Beisker, Wolfgang
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tech. Univ. Muenchen, Munich, 8000/2, Germany
SOURCE: Cytometry (1993), 14(2), 136-43
CODEN: CYTODQ; ISSN: 0196-4763
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A combination of fluorescent rRNA-**targeted** oligonucleotide probes ("phylogenetic strains") and flow cytometry was used for a high resoln. automated anal. of mixed microbial populations. Fixed cells of bacteria and yeasts were hybridized in suspension with fluorescein- or **tetramethylrhodamine**-labeled oligonucleotide probes complementary to **group**-specific regions of the 16S rRNA (rRNA) mols. Quantifying probe-conferred cell fluorescence by flow cytometry, the authors could discriminate between **target** and nontarget cell populations. The authors critically examd. changes of the hybridization conditions, kinetics of the hybridization, and posthybridization treatments. Intermediate probe concns., addn. of **detergent** to the hybridization buffer, and a posthybridization washing step were found to increase the signal to noise ratio. The authors could demonstrate a linear correlation between growth rate and probe-conferred fluorescence of Escherichia coli and Pseudomonas cepacia cells. Oligonucleotides labeled with multiple fluorochromes showed elevated levels of non-specific binding and therefore could not be used to lower the detection limits, which still restrict studies with fluorescein rRNA-**targeted** oligonucleotide probes to well-growing microbial cells. Two probes of different specifities-one labeled with fluorescein, the other with **tetramethylrhodamine**-could be applied simultaneously for dual color anal.

=> d ibib abs 10

L47 ANSWER 10 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:78762 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:78762
TITLE: Noncovalent interactions of poly(adenosine diphosphate ribose) with histones
AUTHOR(S): Panzeter, Phyllis L.; Realini, Claudio A.; Althaus, Felix R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pharmacol. Biochem., Univ. Zurich, Zurich, CH-8057, Switz.
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1992), 31(5), 1379-85
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Covalent linkage of ADP-ribose polymers to proteins is generally considered essential for the posttranslational **modification** of protein function by poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation. Here the authors demonstrate an alternative way by which ADP-ribose polymers may modify protein function. Using a highly stringent binding assay in combination with DNA sequencing gels, they found that ADP-ribose polymers bind noncovalently to a specific **group** of chromatin proteins, i.e., histones H1, H2A, H2B, H3, and H4 and **protamine**. This binding resisted strong acids, chaotropes, **detergents**, and high salt concns. but was readily reversible by DNA. When the interactions of variously sized linear and branched polymer mols. with individual histone species were tested the hierarchies of binding were branched polymers > long, linear polymers > short, linear polymers and H1 > H2A > H2B = H3 > H4. For histone H1, the **target** of polymer binding was the C-terminal domain, which is also the domain most effective in inducing higher order structure of chromatin. Thus, noncovalent interactions may be involved in the **modification** of histone functions in chromatin.

=> d ibib abs 11

L47 ANSWER 11 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:521369 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:121369
TITLE: Monoclonal antibodies against Dictyostelium plasma membranes: their binding to simple sugars
AUTHOR(S): Bozzaro, Salvatore; Merkl, Rainer
CORPORATE SOURCE: Max-Planck-Inst. Biochem., Martinsried bei Munchen, 8033, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Cell Differ. (1985), 17(2), 83-94
CODEN: CLDFAT; ISSN: 0045-6039
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Monoclonal antibodies raised against purified membranes from D. discoideum were classified according to 3 criteria: (1) type of antigen as revealed in immunoblots, (2) developmental regulation of the **target** antigens, and (3) **location** of the antigens on the cell surface. Some antibodies reacted with myosin, 2 with glycolipids. One **group** of antibodies bound to the protein moiety of the contact site A glycoprotein, whereas another **group** reacted with carbohydrate epitopes that the contact site A glycoprotein shared with a few other membrane glycoproteins. Binding of the latter antibodies to their antigens was either specifically blocked by N-**acetylglucosamine** or by maltose as well as methyl-.alpha.-mannoside and N-**acetylglucosamine**. These anti-carbohydrate antibodies bound specifically to agarose beads derivatized with some sugars. These results and competition studies with several carbohydrates suggest that the epitope recognized by the antibodies contains as major components N-**acetylglucosamine**, maltose and .alpha.-mannose residues. One monoclonal antibody, which reacts with N-**acetylglucosamine**, was used for affinity purifn. of the contact site A glycoprotein from a crude membrane ext. N-**Acetylglucosamine** was used as a mild eluent of the antigen from the antibody column. No **detergents** were added during the entire purifn. procedure.

=> d ibib abs l41 1

L41 ANSWER 1 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:747962 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:299565
TITLE: Protein and cDNA sequences of 9 kDa human cystein protease-like protein and therapeutic use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Mao, Yumin; Xie, Yi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biowindow Gene Development Inc. Shanghai, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001075060	A2	20011011	WO 2001-CN527	20010326
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CN 1315574	A	20011003	CN 2000-115292	20000329

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2000-115292 A 20000329

AB The invention provides protein and cDNA sequences for 9 kDa novel human protein cloned from fetal brain, and which have similar expression pattern with human cystein protease 10. The invention also relates to constructing cystein protease-like protein gene expression vectors to prep. recombinant cystein protease-like protein using prokaryote or eukaryote cells. Methods of expressing and prepg. recombinant cystein protease-like protein and its antibody are described. Methods of using cystein protease-like protein gene or protein products for the treatment of various kinds of diseases, such as cancer, blood diseases, HIV infection, immune diseases and inflammation are also disclosed.

=> d ibib abs l41 2

L41 ANSWER 2 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:670534 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:31500
TITLE: Mucus altering agents as adjuncts for nonviral gene transfer to airway epithelium
AUTHOR(S): Ferrari, S.; Kitson, C.; Farley, R.; Steel, R.; Marriott, C.; Parkins, D. A.; Scarpa, M.; Wainwright, B.; Evans, M. J.; Colledge, W. H.; Geddes, D. M.; Alton, E. W. F. W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Gene Therapy, Imperial College at the National Heart and Lung Institute, London, SW3 6LR, UK
SOURCE: Gene Therapy (2001), 8(18), 1380-1386
CODEN: GETHEC; ISSN: 0969-7128
PUBLISHER: Nature Publishing Group
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Nonviral vectors have been shown to be a safe and valid alternative to recombinant viruses for **gene therapy** of cystic fibrosis (CF). Nevertheless, gene transfer efficiency needs to be increased before clin. efficacy is likely in man. One barrier to increased efficacy is normal airway mucus. Using an ex vivo model of sheep tracheal epithelium, we show that this barrier can, in part, be overcome by treatment with the mucolytic agents, Nacystelyn or N-**acetylcysteine** using either a cationic lipid or a cationic **polymer** as the gene transfer agent. Further, in vivo application of either Nacystelyn or the anticholinergic glycopyrrolate, both clin. used agents, resulted in increased reporter gene expression in the mouse lung, but no significant correction of the bioelec. defect in CF null mice. These results, while unlikely to be sufficient in themselves to achieve clin. relevant **gene therapy** may be a further useful step in the attainment of this goal.
REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs 141 3

L41 ANSWER 3 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:489455 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:103385
TITLE: Protein and cDNA of 11 kDa human thiolase sequence homolog and therapeutic use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Mao, Yumin; Xie, Yi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biowindow Gene Development Inc. Shanghai, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001047986	A1	20010705	WO 2000-CN620	20001218
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CN 1301732	A	20010704	CN 1999-125761	19991224

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1999-125761 A 19991224

AB The invention provides cDNA sequences for 11 kDa novel human protein cloned from fetal brain, and its protein sequences which have sequence homol. to a known thiolase. The invention also relates to constructing thiolase 11 gene expression vectors to prep. recombinant thiolase 11 protein using prokaryote or eukaryote cells. Methods of expressing and prepg. recombinant thiolase 11 protein and its antibody are described. Methods of using thiolase 11 gene or protein products for the treatment of various kinds of diseases, such as cancer, blood diseases, HIV infection, immune diseases and inflammation are also disclosed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs l41 4

L41 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:489447 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:103378
TITLE: Protein and cDNA of 14 kDa human alkylated-DNA-protein cysteine methyltransferase sequence homolog and therapeutic use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Mao, Yumin; Xie, Yi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shanghai Biowindow Gene Development Inc., Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001047978	A1	20010705	WO 2000-CN693	20001225
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CN 1301839	A	20010704	CN 1999-125784	19991227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1999-125784 A 19991227

AB The invention provides cDNA sequences for 14 kDa novel human protein cloned from fetal brain, and its protein sequences which have sequence homol. to a known alkylated-DNA-protein cysteine methyltransferase. The invention also relates to constructing alkylated-DNA-protein cysteine methyltransferase 14 gene expression vectors to prep. recombinant alkylated-DNA-protein cysteine methyltransferase 14 protein using prokaryote or eukaryote cells. Methods of expressing and prepg. recombinant alkylated-DNA-protein cysteine methyltransferase 14 protein and its antibody are described. Methods of using alkylated-DNA-protein cysteine methyltransferase 14 gene or protein products for the treatment of various kinds of diseases, such as cancer, blood diseases, HIV infection, immune diseases and inflammation are also disclosed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs l41 5

L41 ANSWER 5 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:640996 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:267040
TITLE: Regulated apoptosis using chemically induced dimerization of apoptosis factors
INVENTOR(S): Spencer, David M.; Slawin, Kevin M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Baylor College of Medicine, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 117 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9950425	A2	19991007	WO 1999-US6799	19990330
WO 9950425	A3	19991202		
W: AU, CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9934547	A1	19991018	AU 1999-34547	19990330

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-79831 P 19980330
WO 1999-US6799 W 19990330

AB The invention discloses artificial death switches (ADSs) based on chem. induced **dimerization** of the **cysteine** proteases, caspase-1 (ICE) and caspase-3 (YAMA). In both cases, aggregation of the target protein is achieved by a non-toxic, lipid-permeable, dimeric FK506 analog that binds to an attached FK506-binding protein (FKBP). The intracellular crosslinking of caspase-1 or caspase-3 is sufficient to trigger rapid apoptosis in a Bcl-xL-independent manner, suggesting that these conditional pro-apoptotic mols. can bypass intracellular checkpoint genes, like Bcl-xL, that limit apoptosis. Since these chimeric mols. are derived from autologous proteins, they should be non-immunogenic and thus ideal for long-lived **gene therapy** vectors. These properties should also make chem.-induced apoptosis (CIA) useful for developmental studies, for treating hyperproliferative disorders and for developing animal models to a wide variety of diseases.

=> d ibib abs l41 6

L41 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:40791 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:247535
TITLE: Interaction between Plasmid DNA and Cationic Polymers Studied by Surface Plasmon Resonance Spectrometry
AUTHOR(S): Wink, Thijs; De Beer, Joris; Hennink, Wim E.; Bult, Auke; Van Bennekom, Wouter P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis and Human Toxicology Utrecht Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences (UIPS) Faculty of Pharmacy, Utrecht University, Utrecht, 3508 TB, Neth.
SOURCE: Anal. Chem. (1999), 71(4), 801-805
CODEN: ANCHAM; ISSN: 0003-2700
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A universal and novel strategy for the immobilization of polymers has been developed for studying the interaction between plasmid DNA and synthetic polymers with surface plasmon resonance spectrometry. The introduction of **thiol** moieties in **polymers** has been applied for a reliable detn. of apparent kinetic rate consts. between plasmid DNA and the nonviral carrier polymers. Thiolated poly(L-lysine) and poly[(2-dimethylamino)ethyl methacrylate] yielded reproducible sensor surfaces, contrary to the **nonthiolated polymers**. The knowledge of the kinetic parameters may play a crucial role in the development of nonviral carrier systems for **gene therapy**, because the dissocn. rate const. is strongly correlated to the effectiveness of cell transfection.
REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs l41 7

L41 ANSWER 7 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:236039 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:12693
TITLE: Synthetic activation of caspases: artificial death switches
AUTHOR(S): Maccorkle, Rebecca A.; Freeman, Kevin W.; Spencer, David M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, 77030, USA
SOURCE: Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1998), 95(7), 3655-3660
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
PUBLISHER: National Academy of Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The development of safe vectors for **gene therapy** requires fail-safe mechanisms to terminate therapy or remove genetically altered cells. The ideal "suicide switch" would be nonimmunogenic and nontoxic when uninduced and able to trigger cell death independent of tissue type or cell cycle stage. By using chem. induced **dimerization**, we have developed powerful death switches based on the **cysteine** proteases, caspase-1 ICE (interleukin-1.beta. converting enzyme) and caspase-3 YAMA. In both cases, aggregation of the target protein is achieved by a nontoxic lipid-permeable dimeric FK506 analog that binds to the attached FK506-binding proteins, FKBPs. We find that intracellular crosslinking of caspase-1 or caspase-3 is sufficient to trigger rapid apoptosis in a Bcl-XL-independent manner, suggesting that these conditional proapoptotic mols. can bypass intracellular checkpoint genes, such as Bcl-xL, that limit apoptosis. Because these chimeric mols. are derived from autologous proteins, they should be nonimmunogenic and thus ideal for long-lived **gene therapy** vectors. These properties should also make chem. induced apoptosis useful for developmental studies, for treating hyperproliferative disorders, and for developing animal models to a wide variety of diseases.

=> d ibib abs l41 8

L41 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:34080 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:55943
TITLE: cysteine-rich glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored (CRG) protein gene marker for squamous cell carcinoma and bladder carcinoma as well as methods for diagnosis and treatment of these carcinomas
INVENTOR(S): Brakenhoff, Rudolf Henrikus; Van Dongen, Augustina Antonius Maria Sylvester
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Centocor B.V., Neth.; Brakenhoff, Rudolf, Henrikus; Van Dongen, Augustina, Antonius, Maria, Sylvester
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 79 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9635808	A1	19961114	WO 1995-NL168	19950510
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9523758	A1	19961129	AU 1995-23758	19950510
EP 828852	A1	19980318	EP 1995-916864	19950510
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 1995-NL168 19950510

AB The subject invention lies in the field of malignant diseases. More specifically the invention lies in the field of squamous cell carcinoma and bladder carcinoma. The invention covers diagnosis and treatment of such forms of carcinoma. In particular the invention includes the detn. of the presence and treatment of minimal residual disease, micrometastases or dissemination of such carcinoma types using nucleic acid hybridization or monoclonal antibody probes. The invention also includes **gene therapy** or vaccine development for treatment of carcinomas using cysteine-rich glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored protein (CRG protein) gene and expression vector constructs. CRG protein cDNA sequence is included, as well as characterization of CRG protein as the monoclonal antibody E48 antigen.

=> d kwic 8

L41 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB . . . disease, micrometastases or dissemination of such carcinoma types using nucleic acid hybridization or monoclonal antibody probes. The invention also includes **gene therapy** or vaccine development for treatment of carcinomas using cysteine-rich glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored protein (CRG protein) gene and expression vector constructs. CRG protein. . .
ST carcinoma CRG protein cDNA sequence human; cysteine rich glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchored protein carcinoma; antigen E48

expression vector carcinoma vaccine; **gene therapy**
carcinoma inhibitor CRG protein; bladder carcinoma CRG protein cDNA
sequence; squamous cell carcinoma CRG protein sequence

IT Bladder carcinoma
Bladder carcinoma inhibitors
Gene therapy
Genetic mapping
Genetic markers
Immobilization (molecular)
NASBA (nucleic acid sequence-based amplification)
Nucleic acid amplification (method)
Nucleic acid hybridization
Protein sequences
RT-PCR (reverse transcription-**polymerase** chain reaction)
Squamous cell carcinoma
Squamous cell carcinoma inhibitors
Vaccines
cDNA sequences
(**cysteine**-rich glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored (CRG)
protein gene marker for squamous cell carcinoma and bladder carcinoma
as well as methods for diagnosis and treatment of these carcinomas)

TEXT

Inventor Search

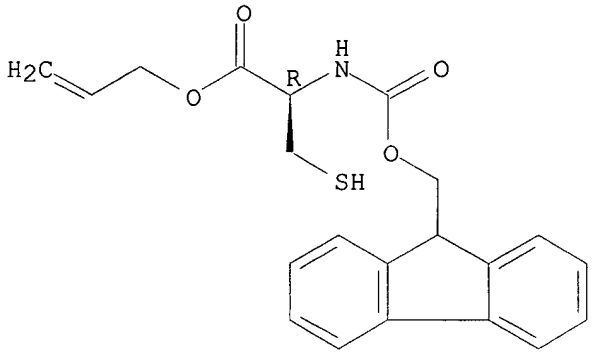
=> d ibib abs hitstr 1

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:636468 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:252520
TITLE: Dimerizable **Cationic** Detergents with a Low cmc Condense Plasmid DNA into Nanometric **Particles** and **Transfect** Cells in Culture
AUTHOR(S): Dauty, Emmanuel; Remy, Jean-Serge; **Blessing, Thomas; Behr, Jean-Paul**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Chimie Genetique, CNRS/Universite Louis Pasteur de Strasbourg Faculte de Pharmacie, Illkirch, 67401, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2001), 123(38), 9227-9234
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The size of condensed DNA **particles** is a key determinant for in vivo diffusion and gene delivery to cells. Gene mols. can be individually compacted by **cationic thiol** detergents into nanometric **particles** that are stabilized by oxidative conversion of the detergent into a gemini lipid. To reach the other goal, gene delivery, a series of **cationic thiol** detergents with various chain lengths (C12-C16) and headgroups (ornithine or spermine) was prepd., using a versatile polymer-supported synthetic strategy. Crit. micelle concns. and **thiol** oxidn. rates of the detergents were measured. The formation and stability of complexes formed with plasmid DNA, as well as the size, .xi.-potential, morphol., and **transfection** efficiency of the **particles** were investigated. Using the tetradecane/ornithine detergent, a soln. of 5.5 Kpb plasmid DNA mols. was converted into a homogeneous population of 35 nm **particles**. The same detergent, once oxidized, exhibited a typical lipid phase internal structure and was capable of effective cell **transfection**. The **particle** size did not increase with time. Surprisingly, the gel electrophoretic mobility of the DNA complexes was found to be higher than that of plasmid DNA itself. Favorable in vivo diffusion and intracellular trafficking properties may thus be expected for these complexes.

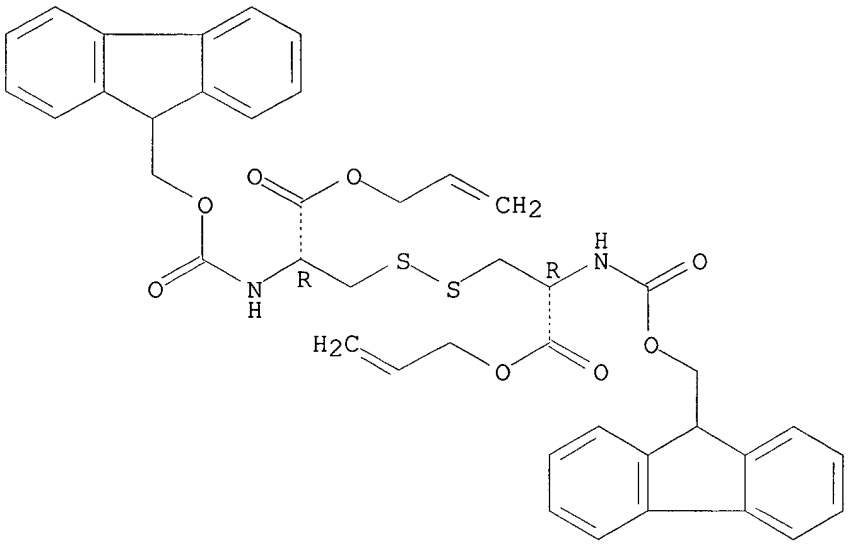
IT **173966-44-4DP**, bead-grafted **361525-73-7P**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dimerizable **cationic** detergents with a low cmc condense plasmid DNA into nanometric **particles** and **transfect** cells in culture)
RN 173966-44-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]-, 2-propenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



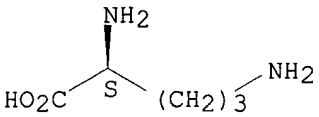
RN 361525-73-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cystine, N,N'-bis[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]-, di-2-propenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

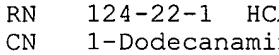


IT **70-26-8**, Ornithine **124-22-1**, Dodecylamine
143-27-1, Hexadecylamine **2016-42-4**, Tetradecylamine
142601-71-6 186002-24-4 362046-48-8D, PEG
deriv.
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(dimerizable **cationic** detergents with a low cmc condense plasmid DNA into nanometric **particles** and **transfect** cells in culture)
RN 70-26-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Ornithine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

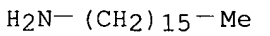
Absolute stereochemistry.



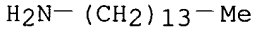
RN 124-22-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Dodecanamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 143-27-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Hexadecanamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 2016-42-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Tetradecanamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

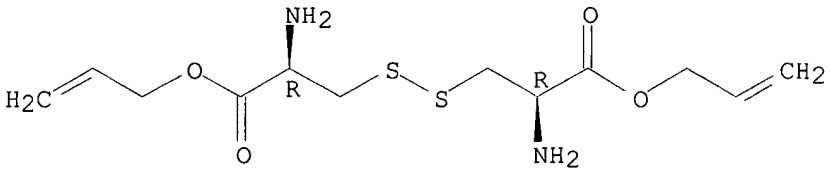


RN 142601-71-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cystine, di-2-propenyl ester, bis(4-methylbenzenesulfonate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

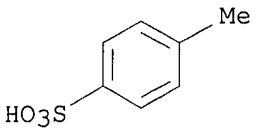
CRN 142601-70-5
CMF C12 H20 N2 O4 S2
CDES 5:L

Absolute stereochemistry.

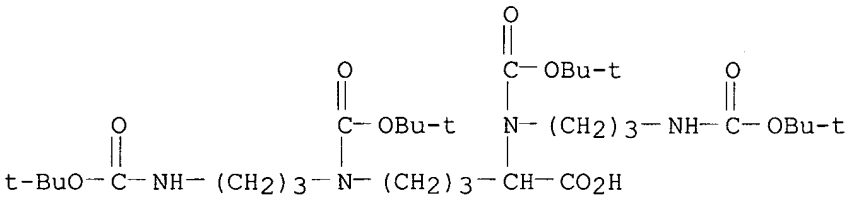


CM 2

CRN 104-15-4
CMF C7 H8 O3 S



RN 186002-24-4 HCAPLUS
CN 3,20-Dioxa-5,9,14,18-tetraazadocosane-9,10,14-tricarboxylic acid, 2,2,21,21-tetramethyl-4,19-dioxo-, 9,14-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



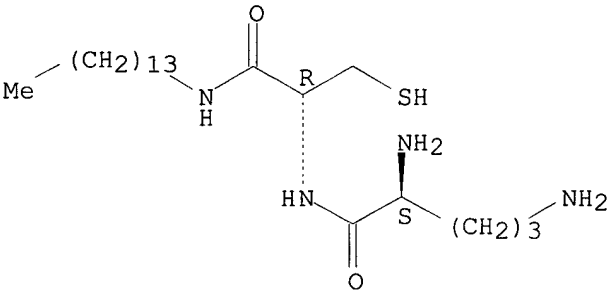
RN 362046-48-8 HCAPLUS
CN NovaSyn MMT alcohol resin (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

IT **227176-25-2P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(**thiol cationic** detergent; dimerizable **cationic** detergents with a low cmc condense plasmid DNA into nanometric **particles** and **transfect** cells in culture)

RN 227176-25-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteinamide, L-ornithyl-N-tetradecyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

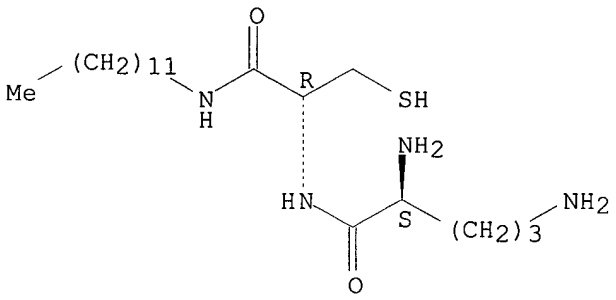
Absolute stereochemistry.



IT **227176-24-1P 361525-74-8P 361525-75-9P**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**thiol cationic** detergent; dimerizable **cationic** detergents with a low cmc condense plasmid DNA into nanometric **particles** and **transfect** cells in

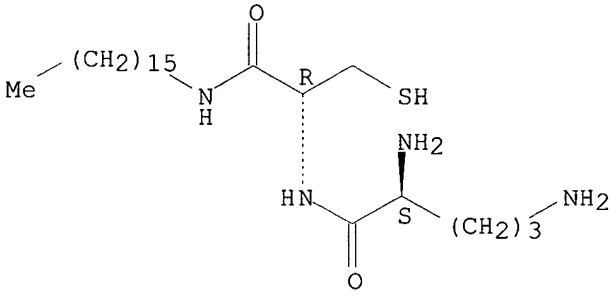
culture)
RN 227176-24-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteinamide, L-ornithyl-N-dodecyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



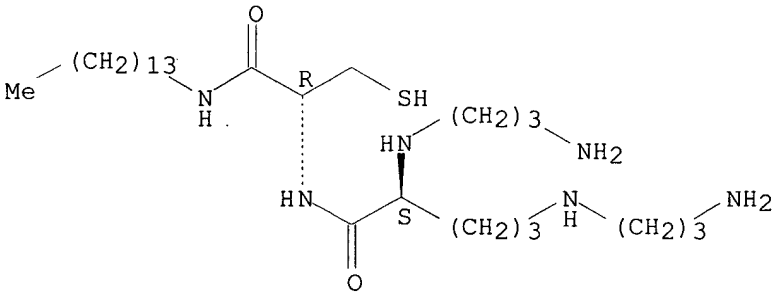
RN 361525-74-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteinamide, L-ornithyl-N-hexadecyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 361525-75-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteinamide, N2,N5-bis(3-aminopropyl)-L-ornithyl-N-tetradecyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

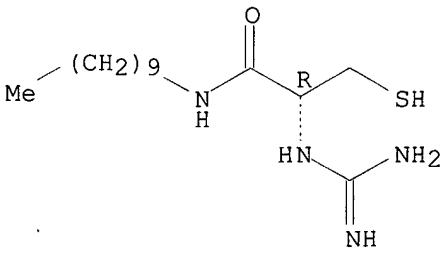
=> d ibib abs hitstr 2

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:52575 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:277883
TITLE: Dimerizable detergents as gene transfer vectors
AUTHOR(S): **Blessing, Thomas**; Dauty, Emmanuel; Remy, Jean-Serge; **Behr, Jean-Paul**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Chimie Genetique associe CNRS/Universite Louis Pasteur, Faculte de Pharmacie de Strasbourg, Illkirch, 67401, Fr.
SOURCE: J. Liposome Res. (2000), 10(4), 321-327
CODEN: JLREE7; ISSN: 0898-2104
PUBLISHER: Marcel Dekker, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB **Cationic** lipids are efficient vectors for DNA delivery in vitro. However, they condense DNA into large polymorphic **particles**, which severely limits their in vivo performances due to size-restricted diffusion. In contrast, detergents are capable of collapsing DNA into smaller **particles** but do not mediate cell **transfection** per se. We have succeeded in retaining the interesting features of both types of amphiphiles in a two-step process leading to monomol. DNA **particles** stable in physiol. medium. Anionic DNA mols. were first individually condensed with a designed **cationic** cysteine-based detergent. The resulting small **particles** were then stabilized by spontaneous **thiol** dimerization of the cysteine-detergent into a cystine-lipid on the template DNA. Laser light scattering as well as electron microscopy revealed a monodisperse population of spherical **particles** that were stable for days in physiol. conditions. With an appropriate choice of hydrocarbon chain length, monomol. complexes exhibiting a typical lipid/DNA internal structure could be obtained. Their in vitro cell **transfection** properties compare favorably with those of Lipofectamine and PEI.

IT **227176-10-5P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dimerizable detergents as gene transfer vectors)
RN 227176-10-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]-N-decyl-3-mercapto-, (2R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs hitstr 3

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:51170 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:247585
TITLE: Gene transfer with synthetic virus-like **particles** via the integrin-mediated endocytosis pathway
AUTHOR(S): Erbacher, P.; Remy, J-S.; **Behr, J-P.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Chimie Genetique, UMR 7514 CNRS/Universite Louis Pasteur de Strasbourg, Faculte de Pharmacie, Illkirch, F-67401, Fr.
SOURCE: Gene Ther. (1999), 6(1), 138-145
CODEN: GETHEC; ISSN: 0969-7128
PUBLISHER: Stockton Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The interaction between **cationic** DNA-contg. **particles** and cell surface anionic proteoglycans is an efficient means of entering cultured cells. Therapeutic in vivo gene delivery levels, however, require binding to less ubiquitous mols. In an effort to follow adenovirus, **thiol**-derivatized polyethylenimine (PEI) was conjugated to the integrin-binding peptide CYGGRGDTP via a disulfide bridge. The most extensively conjugated deriv. (5.5% of the PEI amine functions) showed phys. properties of interest for systemic gene delivery. In the presence of excess PEI-RGD, plasmid DNA was condensed into a rather homogeneous population of 30-100 nm toroidal **particles** as revealed by electron microscopy images in 150 mM salt. Their surface charge was close to neutrality as a consequence of the shielding effect of the prominent zwitterionic peptide residues. **Transfection** efficiency of integrin-expressing epithelial (HeLa) and fibroblast (MRC5) cells was increased by 10- to 100-fold as compared with PEI, even in serum. This large enhancement factor was lost when aspartic acid was replaced by glutamic acid in the targeted peptide sequence (RGD/RGE), confirming the involvement of integrins in **transfection**. PEI-RGD/DNA complexes thus share with adenovirus constitutive properties such as size and a centrally protected DNA core, and "early" properties, ie cell entry mediated by integrins and acid-triggered endosome escape.

IT **9002-98-6**, Polyethylenimine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**thiol**-derivatized, was conjugated to integrin-binding peptide; gene transfer with synthetic virus-like **particles** via the integrin-mediated endocytosis pathway)

RN 9002-98-6 HCAPLUS
CN Aziridine, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 151-56-4
CMF C2 H5 N

REFERENCE COUNT: 64 THERE ARE 64 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs hitstr 4

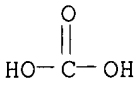
L12 ANSWER 4 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:395896 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:140540
TITLE: Influence of the DNA complexation medium on the **transfection** efficiency of lipospermine/DNA **particles**
AUTHOR(S): Kichler, A.; Zauner, W.; Ogris, M.; **Wagner, E.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Biochemistry, University of Vienna, Austria
SOURCE: Gene Ther. (1998), 5(6), 855-860
CODEN: GETHEC; ISSN: 0969-7128
PUBLISHER: Stockton Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Dioctadecylamidoglycylspermine (DOGS, **Transfectam**) is a **cationic** lipid able to interact with DNA to form complexes that mediate efficient gene transfer into various eukaryotic cells. The state of condensation of the plasmid changes with the medium compn. We therefore investigated to what extent the DNA condensation buffer influences the **transfection** efficiency of **Transfectam** /DNA **particles**. Our results show that in a variety of cell lines, a greater than 100-fold difference in luciferase gene expression is obsd. with **Transfectam**/DNA complexes at a +/- charge ratio of 0.75 depending on the conditions of complex formation. The best **transfection** conditions consisted of **particles** formed in RPMI medium, NaHCO3/Na2HPO4 or sodium citrate solns. Mixing in a 150 mM sodium chloride soln. (as recommended) resulted in lower gene expression. When the helper lipid 1,2-dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine (DOPE) was present in the DNA/**cationic** lipid formulation, the increase in reporter activity was also obsd., although to a lower extent. Thus, choosing the optimal conditions for formulating DNA/lipid complexes considerably reduces the amt. of lipid and DNA needed to obtain max. gene transfer.

IT **9014-00-0**, Luciferase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(influence of DNA complexation medium on **transfection** efficiency of lipospermine/DNA **particles**)
RN 9014-00-0 HCAPLUS
CN Luciferase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

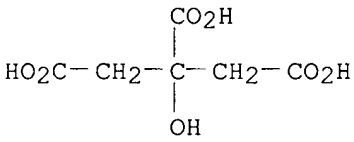
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

IT **144-55-8**, Sodium carbonate (NaHCO3), biological studies **994-36-5**, Sodium citrate **4004-05-1**, DOPE **7558-79-4**, Sodium phosphate (Na2HPO4) **7647-14-5**, Sodium chloride, biological studies **124050-77-7**, **Transfectam**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(influence of DNA complexation medium on **transfection** efficiency of lipospermine/DNA **particles**)
RN 144-55-8 HCAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid monosodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 994-36-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

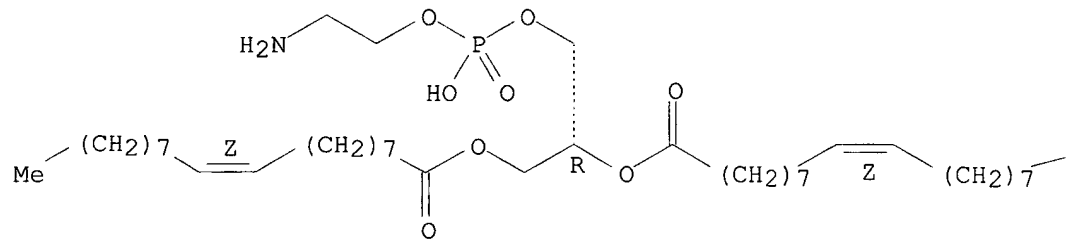


●x Na

RN 4004-05-1 HCAPLUS
CN 9-Octadecenoic acid (9Z)-, (1R)-1-[[[(2-aminoethoxy)hydroxyphosphinyl]oxy]methyl]-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

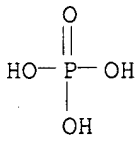
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

Me

RN 7558-79-4 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, disodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

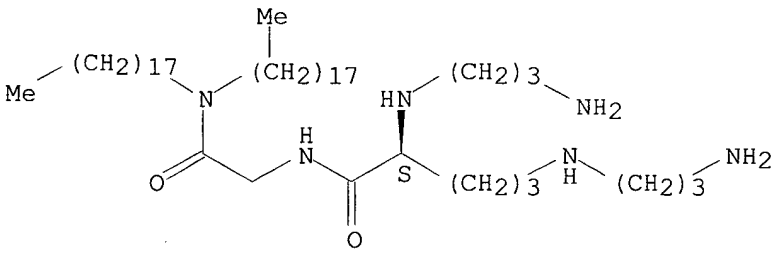


●2 Na

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 124050-77-7 HCAPLUS
CN Glycinamide, N2,N5-bis(3-aminopropyl)-L-ornithyl-N,N-dioctadecyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

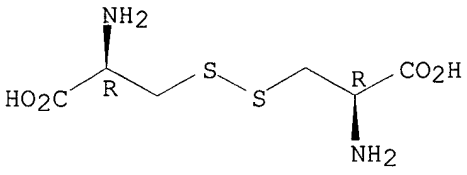
Absolute stereochemistry.



=> d ibib abs hitstr 5

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:121933 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:240297
TITLE: Monomolecular collapse of plasmid DNA into stable virus-like **particles**
AUTHOR(S): **Blessing, Thomas**; Remy, Jean-Serge; **Behr, Jean-Paul**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Chimie Genetique Associe au Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Faculte de Pharmacie de Strasbourg, Universite Louis Pasteur, Illkirch, F-67401, Fr.
SOURCE: Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1998), 95(4), 1427-1431
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
PUBLISHER: National Academy of Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB **Cationic** lipids are being widely used for cell **transfection** in vitro. The lipid/DNA complexes, however, tend to aggregate into large and polydisperse **particle** mixts.; this hampers their use in vivo. **Cationic** detergents, on the contrary, do not mediate cell **transfection** per se, yet are capable of condensing individual DNA mols. into discrete entities. We have taken (only) the interesting features of both types of amphiphiles for the two-step formation of stable core **particles** reminiscent of viruses. Individual anionic plasmid mols. were cooperatively collapsed with a carefully tailored **cationic** cysteine-based detergent. The resulting 23-nm **particles** were then simply "frozen" by spontaneous aerobic dimerization of the cysteine-detergent into a cystine-lipid on the template DNA. The population of spherical **particles** is monodisperse and stable over days, in physiol. conditions. Together with a neg. surface potential, these properties should ensure good tissue dissemination and escape from the blood stream after i.v. injection.
IT **56-89-3**, Cystine, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(-lipid, 23-nm **particles** were "frozen" by spontaneous aerobic dimerization into a cystine-lipid on the template DNA; monomol. collapse of plasmid DNA into stable virus-like **particles**)
RN 56-89-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cystine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



=> d ibib abs hitstr 6

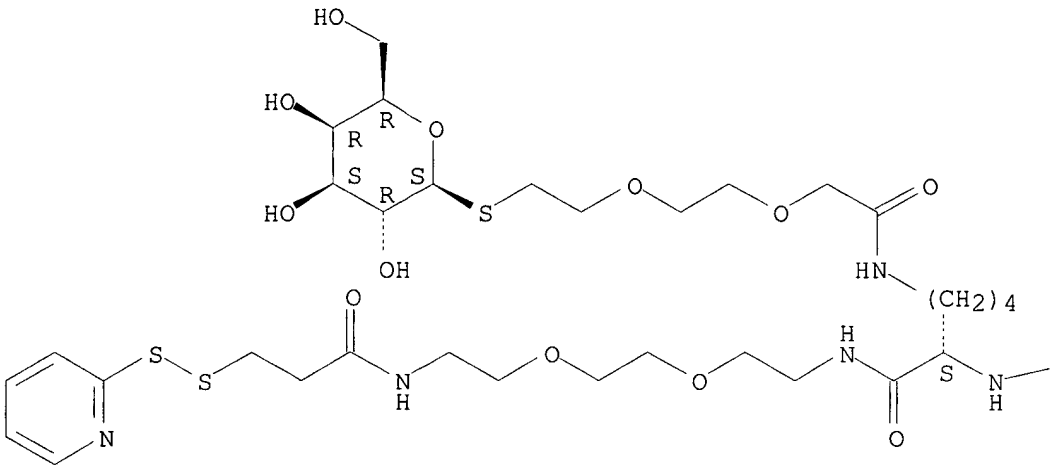
L12 ANSWER 6 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:61911 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:193182
TITLE: Targeted **transfection** of human hepatoma cells with a combination of lipospermine and neogalactolipids
AUTHOR(S): Kichler, Antoine; Remy, Jean-Serge; **Behr, Jean-Paul**; Schuber, Francis
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Chimie Bioorganique, Faculte de Pharmacie, Strasbourg-Illkirch, 67401, Fr.
SOURCE: J. Liposome Res. (1995), Volume Date 1995, 5(4), 735-45
CODEN: JLREE7; ISSN: 0898-2104
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Optimal in vitro gene delivery with (poly)**cationic** amphiphiles requires an excess of **cationic** charges with respect to DNA phosphates. We have developed targeted **transfection** systems based on elec. neutral lipospermine/DNA **particles**, to which synthetic tri-antennary galactose ligands were conjugated to provide an interaction with cells, such as HepG2 cells, that express Gal/GalNAc receptors at their surface. **Transfection**, which was cell specific, increases .apprxeq. 1000-fold with 25% neogalactolipid, i.e. approaching the value obsd. with optimized pos. charged **transfection** complexes. Unexpectedly, neutral **particles** contg. **thiol**-reactive phospholipids, were also efficient gene delivery systems, although non-cell specific.

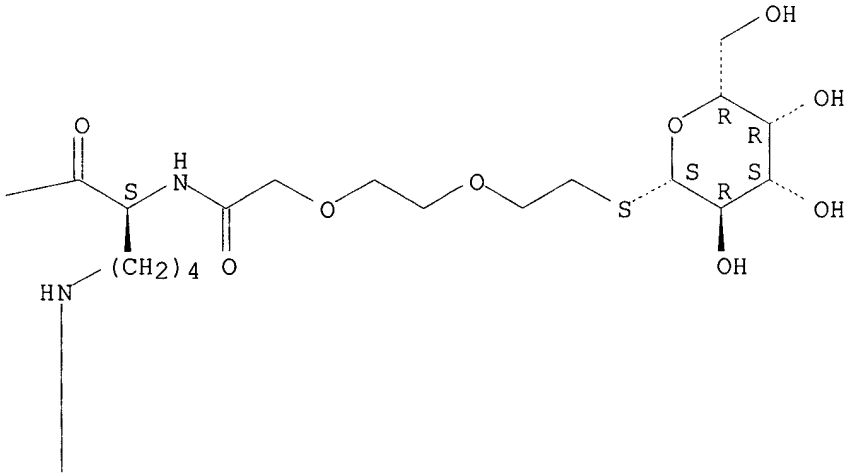
IT **162613-33-4 170304-72-0 173982-62-2**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ligand; targeted **transfection** of human hepatoma cells with combination of lipospermine and neogalactolipids)
RN 162613-33-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Lysinamide, N2,N6-bis[[2-[2-(.beta.-D-galactopyranosylthio)ethoxy]ethoxy]acetyl]-L-lysyl-N6-[[2-[2-(.beta.-D-galactopyranosylthio)ethoxy]ethoxy]acetyl]-N-[2-[2-[2-[[1-oxo-3-(2-pyridinyldithio)propyl]amino]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

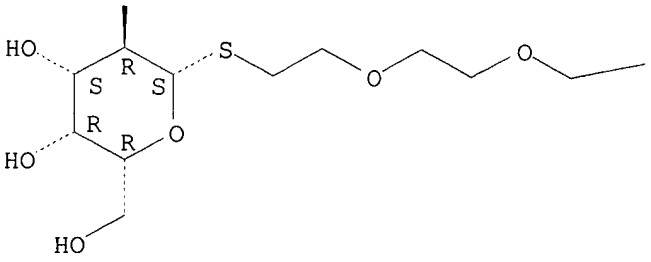
PAGE 1-A



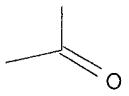
PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A



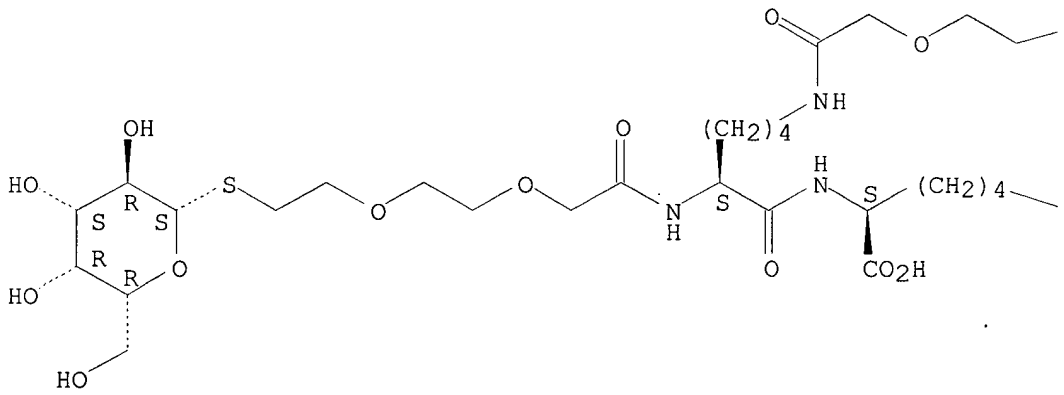
PAGE 2-B



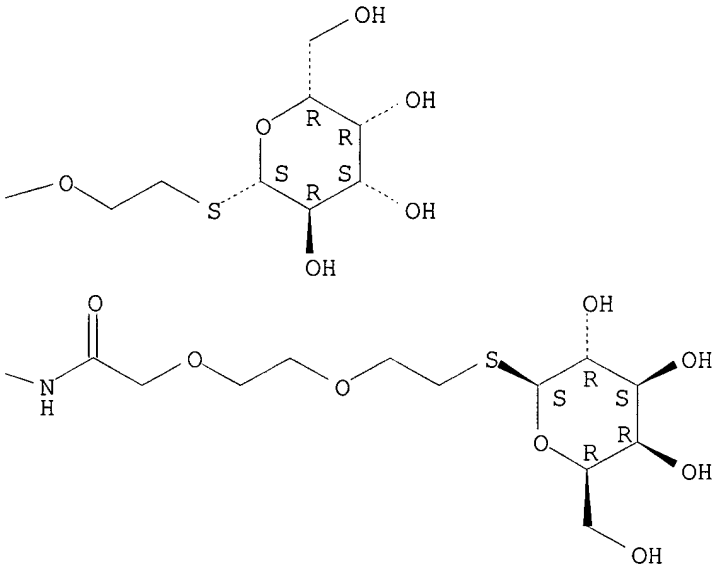
RN 170304-72-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N2,N6-bis[[2-[2-(.beta.-D-galactopyranosylthio)ethoxy]ethoxy]acetyl]-L-lysyl-N6-[[2-[2-(.beta.-D-galactopyranosylthio)ethoxy]ethoxy]acetyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



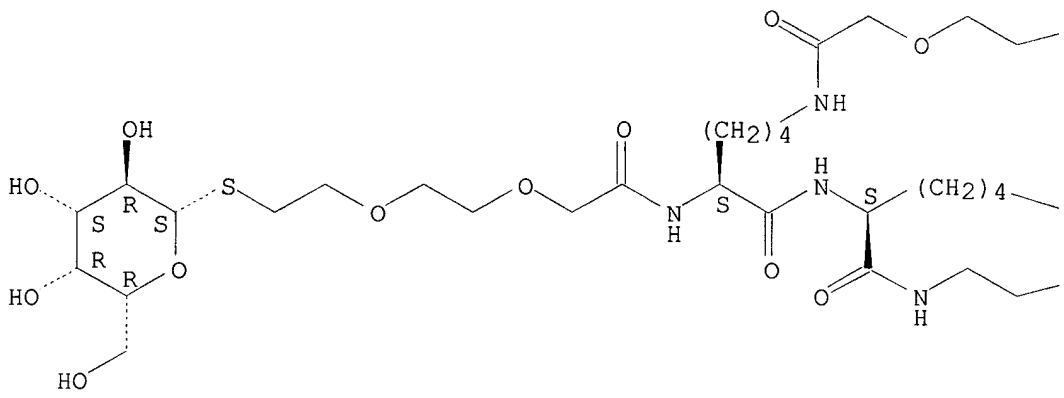
PAGE 1-B

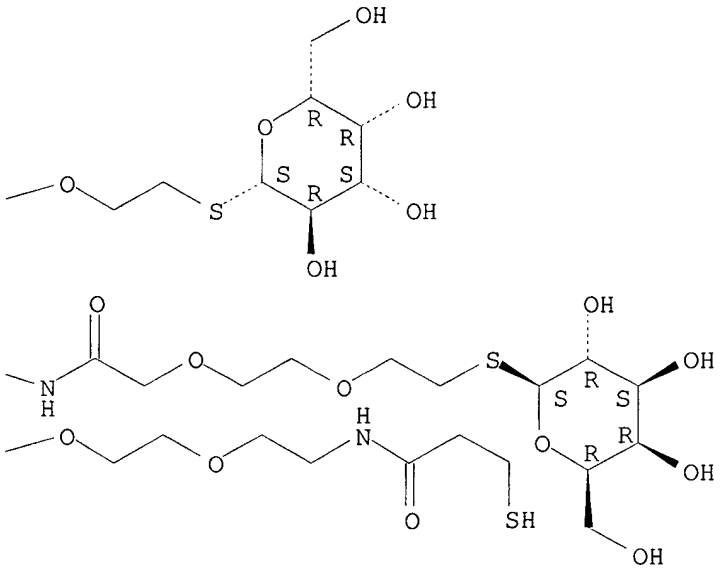


RN 173982-62-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Lysinamide, N2,N6-bis[[2-[2-(.beta.-D-galactopyranosylthio)ethoxy]ethoxy]acetyl]-L-lysyl-N6-[[2-[2-(.beta.-D-galactopyranosylthio)ethoxy]ethoxy]acetyl]-N-[2-[2-[2-[(3-mercapto-1-oxopropyl)amino]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

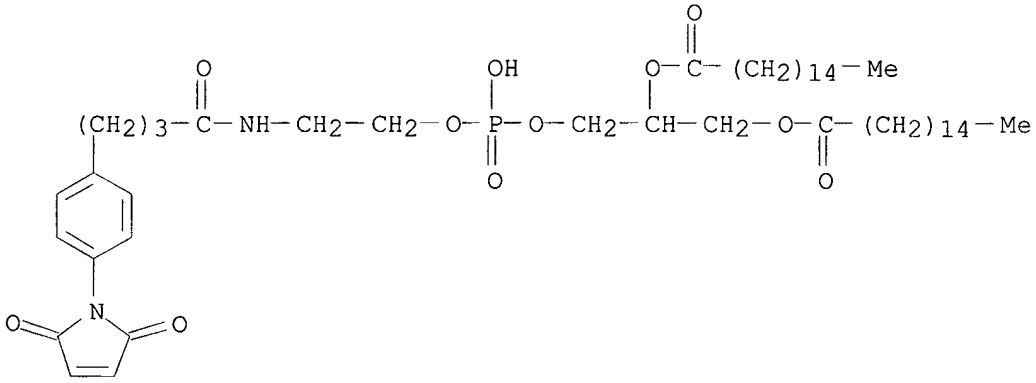
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





IT **113846-31-4**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(linker; targeted **transfection** of human hepatoma cells with combination of lipospermine and neogalactolipids)
RN 113846-31-4 HCAPLUS
CN Hexadecanoic acid, 1-[11-[4-(2,5-dihydro-2,5-dioxo-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)phenyl]-3-hydroxy-3-oxido-8-oxo-2,4-dioxa-7-aza-3-phosphaundec-1-yl]-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **71-44-3**, Spermine
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(targeted **transfection** of human hepatoma cells with combination of lipospermine and neogalactolipids)
RN 71-44-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1,4-Butanediamine, N,N'-bis(3-aminopropyl)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$H_2N-(CH_2)_3-NH-(CH_2)_4-NH-(CH_2)_3-NH_2$

=> d ibib abs hitstr 7

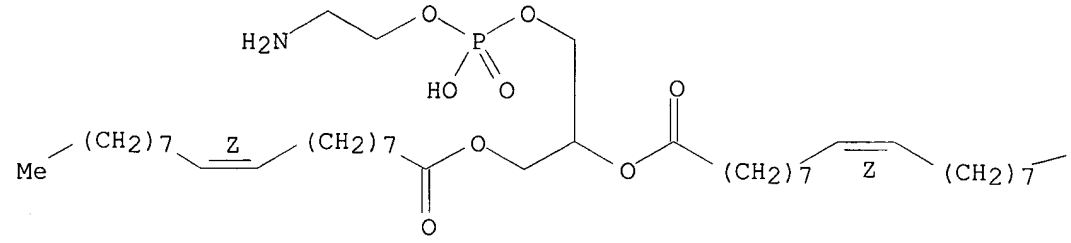
L12 ANSWER 7 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:411821 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:248091
TITLE: Targeted gene transfer into hepatoma cells with lipopolyamine-condensed DNA **particles** presenting galactose ligands: a stage toward artificial viruses
AUTHOR(S): Remy, Jean-Serge; Kichler, Antoine; Mordvinov, Vyatcheslav; Schuber, Francis; **Behr, Jean-Paul**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab.vphi. de Chimie Bioorganique, Faculte de Pharmacie de Strasbourg, Illkirch, F-67401, Fr.
SOURCE: Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1995), 92(5), 1744-8
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Optimal in vitro gene delivery with **cationic** lipids requires an excess of **cationic** charges with respect to DNA phosphates. In these conditions, in vivo delivery will be hampered by interference from **cationic** lipid-binding macromols. either circulating or in the extracellular matrix. To overcome this problem, a modular **transfection** system was developed based on lipid coated DNA **particles** reminiscent of enveloped viruses. The **particle** core consists of the lipopolyamine-condensed nucleic acid in an elec. neutral ratio to which other synthetic lipids with key viral properties are hydrophobically adsorbed. As a first result, a good **transfection** level can be achieved simply with the neutral core **particle**, provided a zwitterionic lipid (dioleoyl phosphatidylethanolamine) is added to completely coat the DNA. Addn. of lipids bearing a fusogenic or a nuclear localization peptide head group to the **particles** does not significantly improve an already efficient system, in contrast to polylysine-based gene transfer methods that rely on lysosomotropic or fusogenic agents to be effective. This emphasizes the distinctive properties of the lipopolyamines, including cell membrane destabilization, endosome buffering capacity, and possibly nuclear tropism. Most importantly, addn. of lipids with a triatennary galactosyl residue drives the neutral nucleolipid **particles** to the asialoglycoprotein receptor of human hepatoma HepG2 cells: **transfection** increases .apprxeq.1000-fold with 25% galactolipid. This receptor-mediated process is saturable and slightly less efficient than receptor-independent **transfection** obtained in vitro with a large excess of **cationic** lipid alone. Yet, elec. silent **particles** may provide an attractive soln. for gene transfer in vivo where their external saccharide coat should allow them to diffuse within the organism and reach their target cells.

IT **2462-63-7**, Dioleoyl phosphatidylethanolamine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coating; targeted gene transfer into hepatoma cells with lipopolyamine-condensed DNA **particles** presenting galactose ligands)
RN 2462-63-7 HCAPLUS
CN 9-Octadecenoic acid (9Z)-, 1-[[[(2-aminoethoxy)hydroxyphosphinyl]oxy]methyl]-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



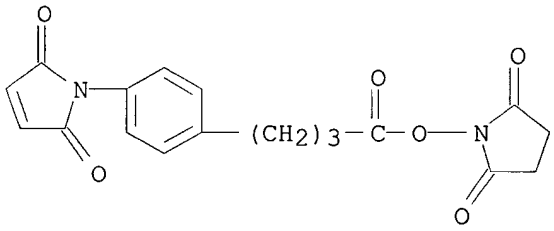
PAGE 1-B

IT **3026-45-7D**, Dipalmitoyl phosphatidylethanolamine, reaction products with dipeptide and maleimido ester **79886-55-8D**, reaction products with phospholipid and dipeptide **162613-33-4D**, reaction products with phospholipid and maleimido ester
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(targeted gene transfer into hepatoma cells with lipopolyamine-condensed DNA **particles** presenting galactose ligands)

RN 3026-45-7 HCAPLUS

RN 79886-55-8 HCAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrrole-2,5-dione, 1-[4-[4-[(2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl)oxy]-4-oxobutyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

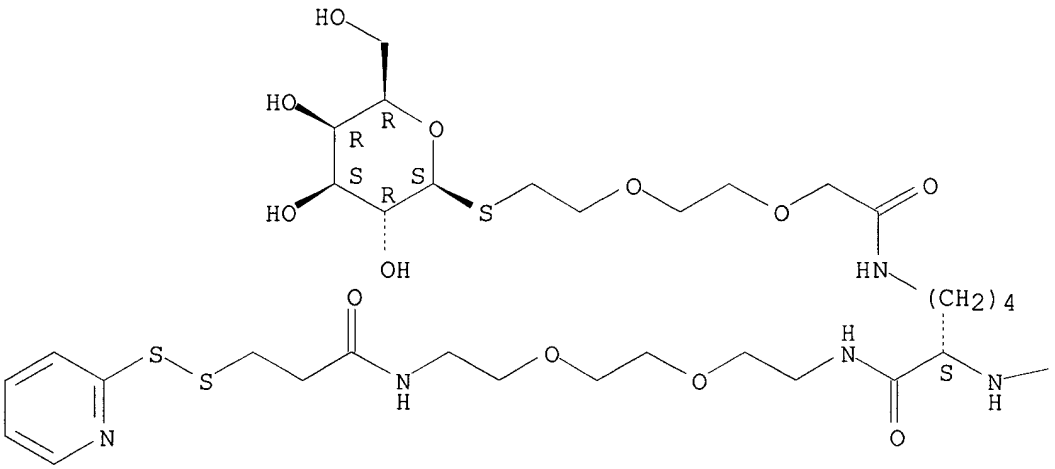


RN 162613-33-4 HCAPLUS

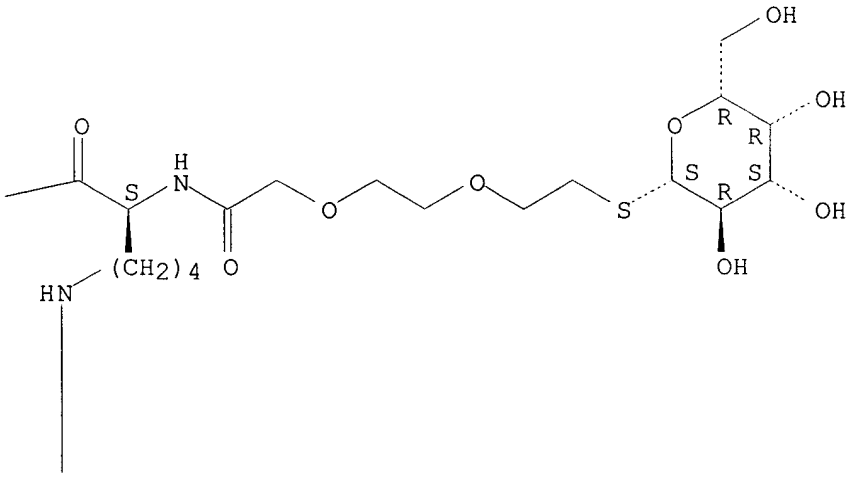
CN L-Lysinamide, N2,N6-bis[[2-[2-(.beta.-D-galactopyranosylthio)ethoxy]ethoxy]acetyl]-L-lysyl-N6-[[2-[2-(.beta.-D-galactopyranosylthio)ethoxy]ethoxy]acetyl]-N-[2-[2-[2-[[1-oxo-3-(2-pyridinyldithio)propyl]amino]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

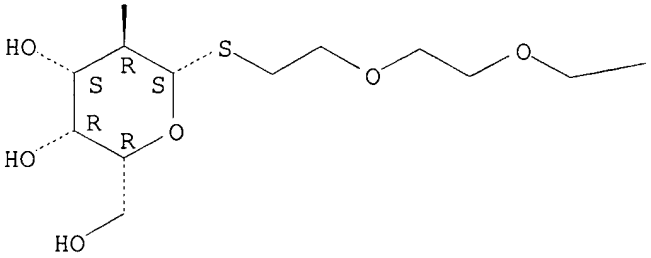
PAGE 1-A



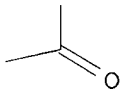
PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A



PAGE 2-B



TEXT

SEARCH FOR Paper 14

=> d ibib abs hitstr 1

L31 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:886197 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:32779
TITLE: Novel cysteine-knot growth factor superfamily member: Cloaked-2 protein from human and mouse, their recombinant production and use in therapeutics
INVENTOR(S): Paszty, Christopher J.; Gao, Yongming
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Amgen, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 171 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001092308	A2	20011206	WO 2001-US17478	20010529

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-208550 P 20000601
US 2000-223542 P 20000804

AB The present invention provides protein and cDNA sequences for novel Cloaked-2 proteins from human and mouse, which belong to cysteine-knot growth factor superfamily with conserved cysteine-knot motifs (CxGxC or CxC). The mRNA tissue expression profile of human Cloaked-2 protein is provided. The invention also provides vectors, host cells, selective binding agents, and methods for producing Cloaked-2 polypeptides. Also provided for are methods for the treatment, diagnosis, amelioration, or prevention of diseases with Cloaked-2 polypeptides. The invention further provides antibodies specific to Cloaked-2 proteins useful in therapeutics.

=> d kwic

L31 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IT Animal cell
Animal tissue
Drugs
Encapsulation
Gene therapy
Mammal (Mammalia)
Molecular cloning
Nucleic acid hybridization
Protein sequences
Susceptibility (genetic)
Virus vectors
cDNA sequences
(novel **cysteine**-knot growth factor superfamily member: Cloaked-2 protein from human and mouse, their recombinant prodn. and use in therapeutics)

IT **Polymers, biological studies**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-sol., pharmaceutically acceptable formulation agent, conjugated to Cloaked-2 proteins; novel **cysteine**-knot growth factor superfamily member: Cloaked-2 protein from human and mouse, their recombinant prodn. and use in therapeutics)

=> d ibib abs hitstr 2

L31 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:555744 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:155744
TITLE: HIV peptide conjugated via anionic spacer to protein as vaccine
INVENTOR(S): Tolman, Richard L.; Marburg, Stephen; Leanza, William J.; Lombardo, Victoria K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck and Co., Inc., USA
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 73 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2271995	A1	19940504	GB 1993-20943	19931012
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1992-963327	19921015

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 121:155744
AB Peptide-protein conjugate vaccines having anionic spacers for connecting the peptide and protein moieties are water-sol. and may be used for immunizing mammals. A process for making such conjugates includes the option of using a detergent to maintain soly. during conjugation. The conjugate specifically comprises the outer membrane protein complex (OMPC) of Neisseria meningitidis b as the protein carrier and a principal neutralizing determinant of the human immunodeficiency virus as the peptidyl epitope linked by the anionic spacer. Thus, N-(3-bromopropionyl)homocysteine thiolactone was prepd. from homocysteine thiolactone hydrochloride and 3-bromopropionyl chloride, and used as anionic spacer for linking HIV peptide and OMPC (isolation described).

=> d kwic 2

L31 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IT **Detergents**
(HIV determinant peptide conjugates with outer membrane protein complex of Neisseria meningitidis in the presence of, anionic **thiolactone** as spacer for)
IT **Peptides**, biological studies
RL: **BUU (Biological use, unclassified)**; BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(HIV principal determinant, conjugates with outer membrane protein complex; of Neisseria meningitidis, anionic **thiolactones** for)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: **BUU (Biological use, unclassified)**; BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(OMP (outer membrane protein), complex, conjugates with HIV determinant **peptide**; of Neisseria meningitidis, anionic **thiolactone** as spacer for)

=> d hitstr

L34 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IT **141032-26-0D**, coupled with homocysteine thiolactone, conjugates

with outer membrane protein complex of Neisseria meningitidis **155965-40-5D**, coupled with homocysteine thiolactone, conjugates with outer membrane protein complex of Neisseria meningitidis **157410-67-8D**, conjugates with outer membrane protein complex of Neisseria meningitidis **157410-68-9D**, conjugates with outer membrane protein complex of Neisseria meningitidis **157410-69-0D**, conjugates with outer membrane protein complex of Neisseria meningitidis **157410-70-3D**, carboxy-, phospho-, sulfoalkyl derivs. **157410-71-4 157410-72-5D**, carboxy-, phospho-, sulfoalkyl derivs. **157410-73-6 157410-74-7D**, carboxy-, phospho-, sulfoalkyl derivs. **157410-75-8 157410-76-9D**, carboxy-, phospho-, sulfoalkyl derivs. **157410-77-0**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as HIV vaccine)

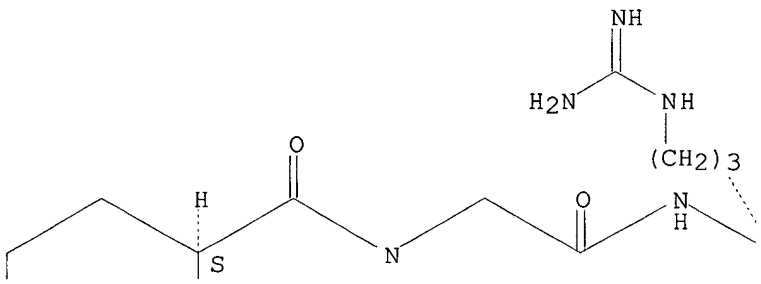
RN 141032-26-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-norleucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-L-asparaginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-histidyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-prolylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-tyrosyl-L-threonyl-L-threonyl-L-lysyl-L-asparaginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-, cyclic (2.fwdarw.26)-disulfide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 155965-40-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-norleucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-L-asparaginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-histidyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-prolylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-tyrosyl-L-threonyl-L-threonyl-, cyclic (2.fwdarw.21)-disulfide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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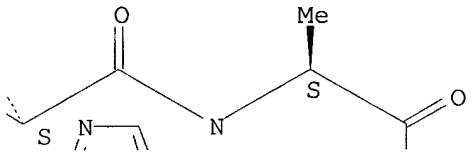

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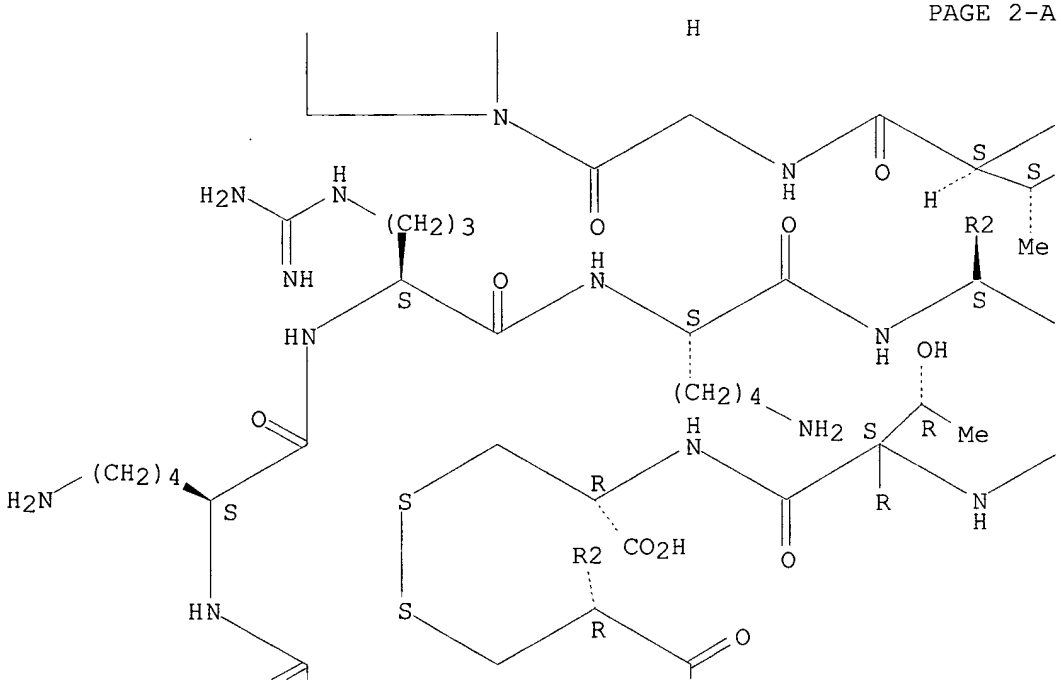

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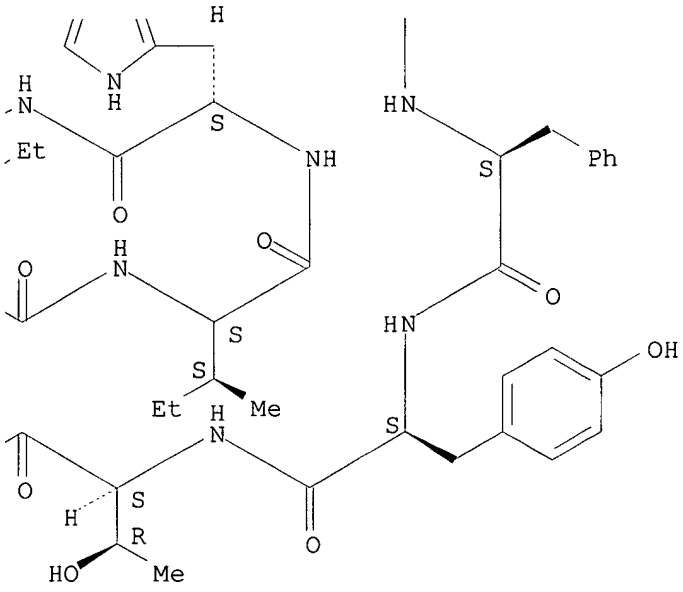
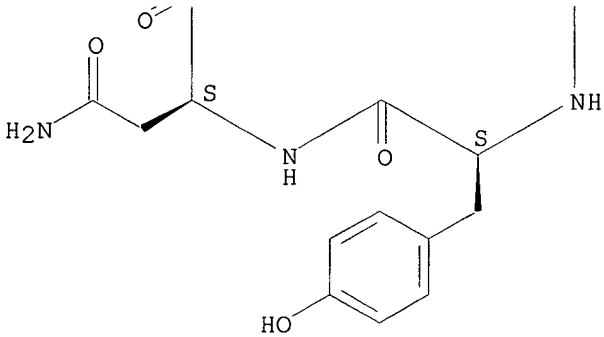
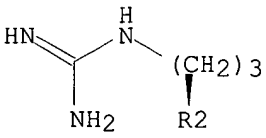


PAGE 3-A





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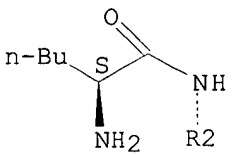
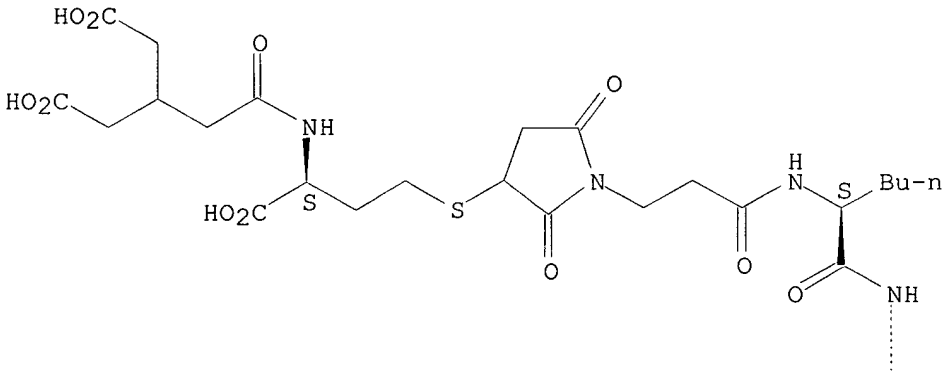


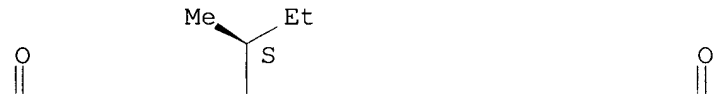
RN 157410-67-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Alanine, N-[3-[3-[[3-carboxy-3-[[4-carboxy-3-(carboxymethyl)-1-oxobutyl]amino]propyl]thio]-2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl]-1-oxopropyl]-L-norleucyl-L-lysyl-L-histidyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-prolylglycyl-L-arginyl-, cyclic (9.fwdarw.2)-peptide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

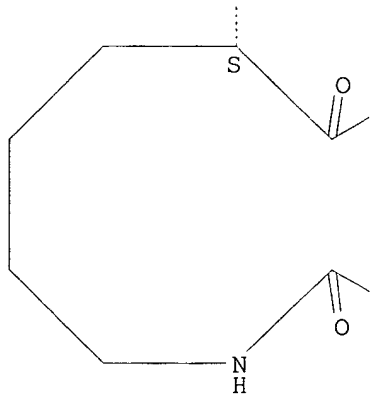
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A



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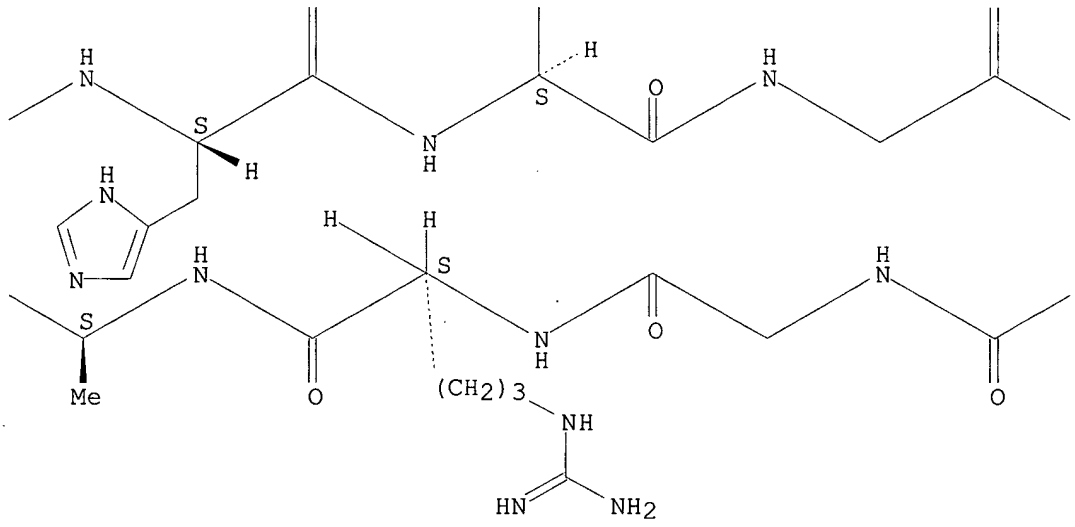

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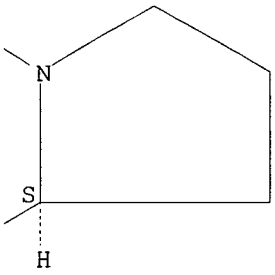

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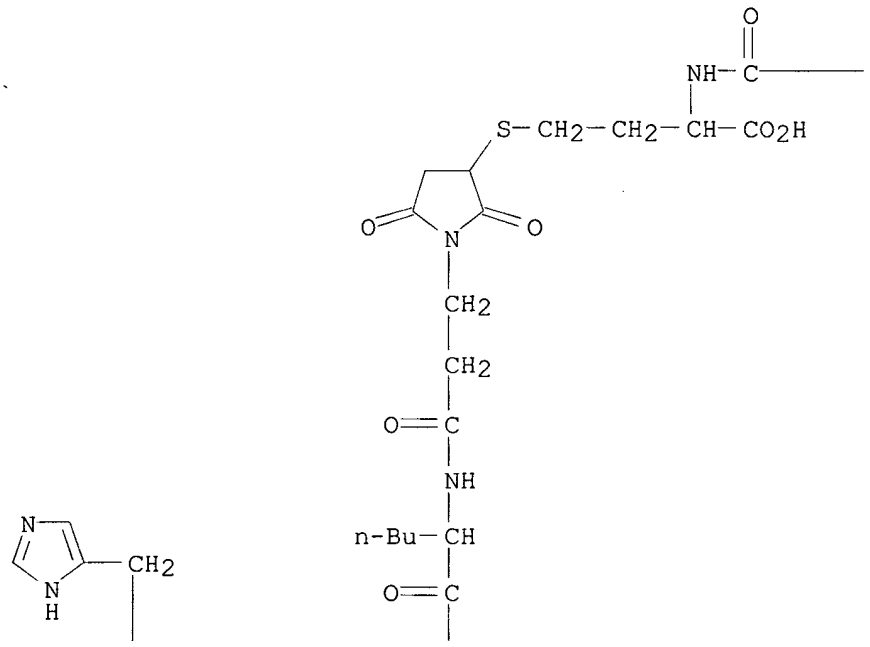
CN L-Phenylalanine, N-[6-[[N2-(6-amino-1-oxohexyl)-N6-[N-[3-[3-[[3-carboxy-3-[[4-carboxy-3-(carboxymethyl)-1-oxobutyl]amino]propyl]thio]-2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl]-1-oxopropyl]-L-norleucyl]-L-lysyl]amino]-1-oxohexyl]-L-histidyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-prolylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-, cyclic (9.fwdarw.1)-peptide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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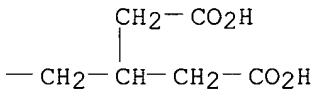

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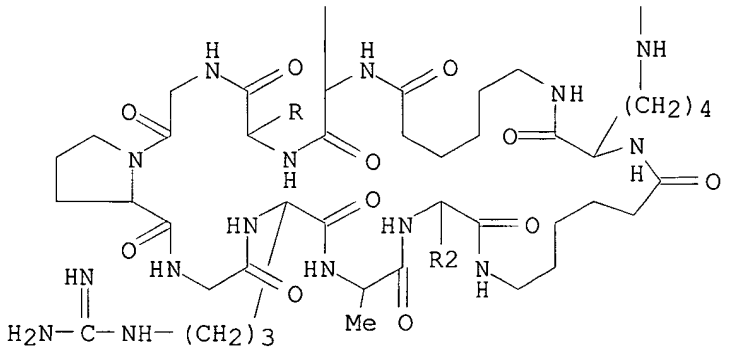

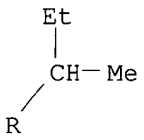

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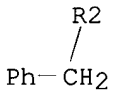

RN 157410-69-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, N-[6-[[N6-[N-[3-[3-[[3-(acetylamino)-3-carboxypropyl]thio]-2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl]-1-oxopropyl]-L-norleucyl]-N2-(6-amino-1-oxohexyl)-L-lysyl]amino]-1-oxohexyl]-L-histidyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-prolylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-, cyclic (9.fwdarw.1)-peptide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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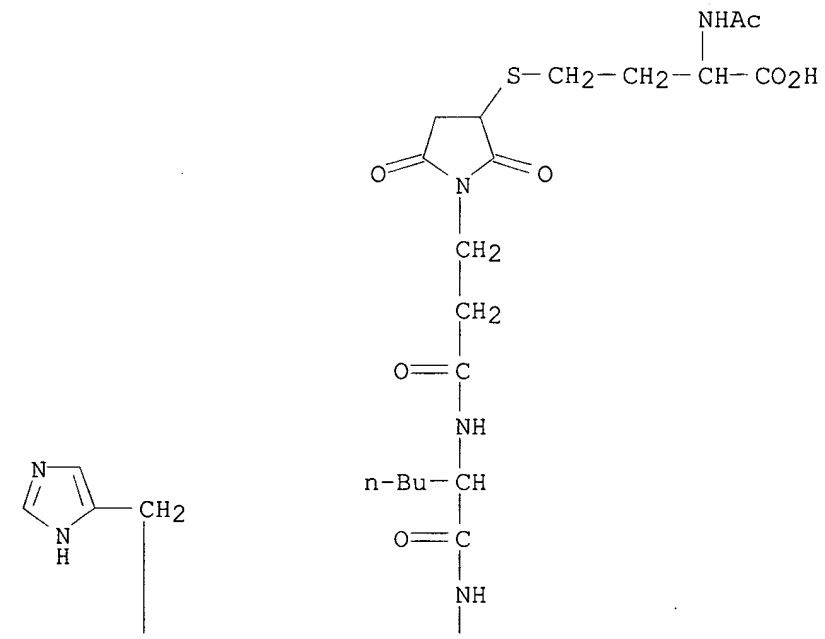

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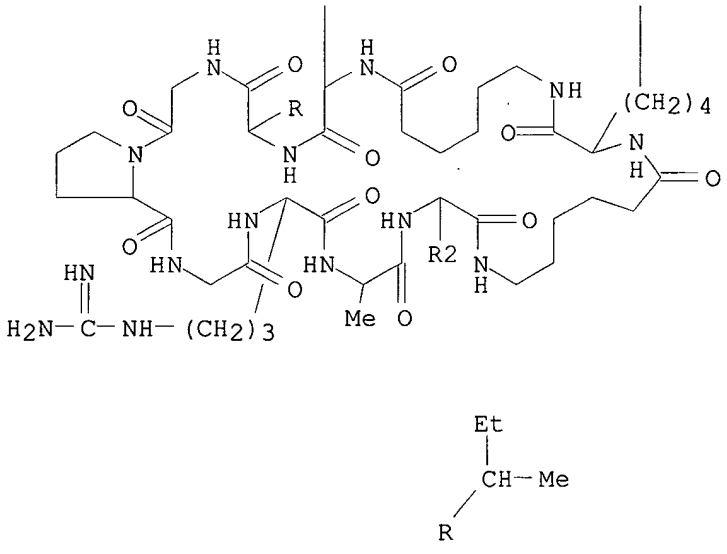
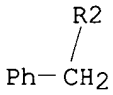




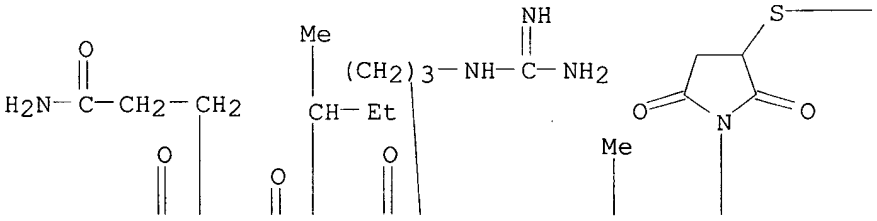
RN 157410-70-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, N2-[3-[3-[(3-amino-3-carboxypropyl)thio]-2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl]-1-oxopropyl]-L-lysyl-2-aminobutanoyl-L-histidyl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-prolylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-, cyclic (11.fwdarw.1)-peptide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 157410-71-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, N2-[3-[3-[[3-(acetylamino)-3-carboxypropyl]thio]-2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl]-1-oxopropyl]-L-lysyl-2-aminobutanoyl-L-histidyl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-prolylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-, cyclic (11.fwdarw.1)-peptide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 157410-72-5 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, N2-[3-[3-[(3-amino-3-carboxypropyl)thio]-2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl]-1-oxopropyl]-L-lysyl-2-aminobutanoyl-L-seryl-L-isoleucyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginylglycyl-L-prolylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-valyl-L-threonyl-L-isoleucyl-, cyclic (18.fwdarw.1)-peptide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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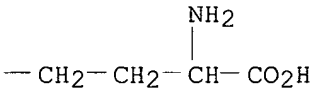

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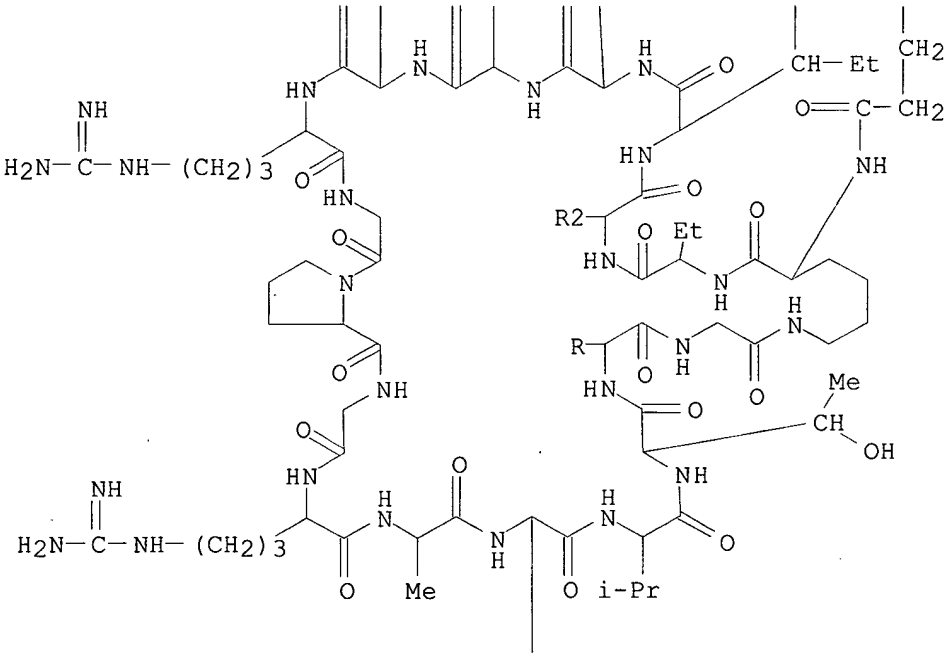

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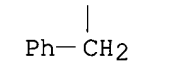

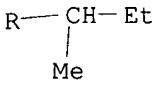

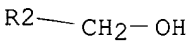

RN 157410-73-6 HCAPLUS
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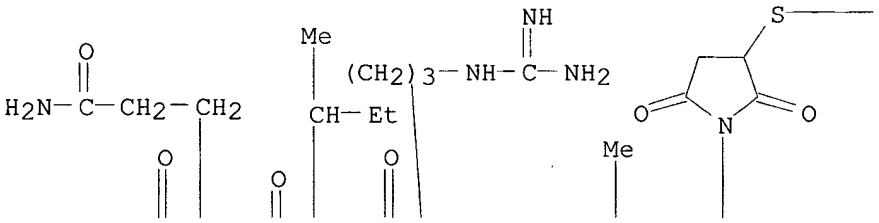

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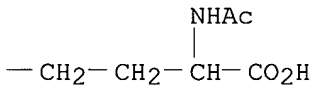

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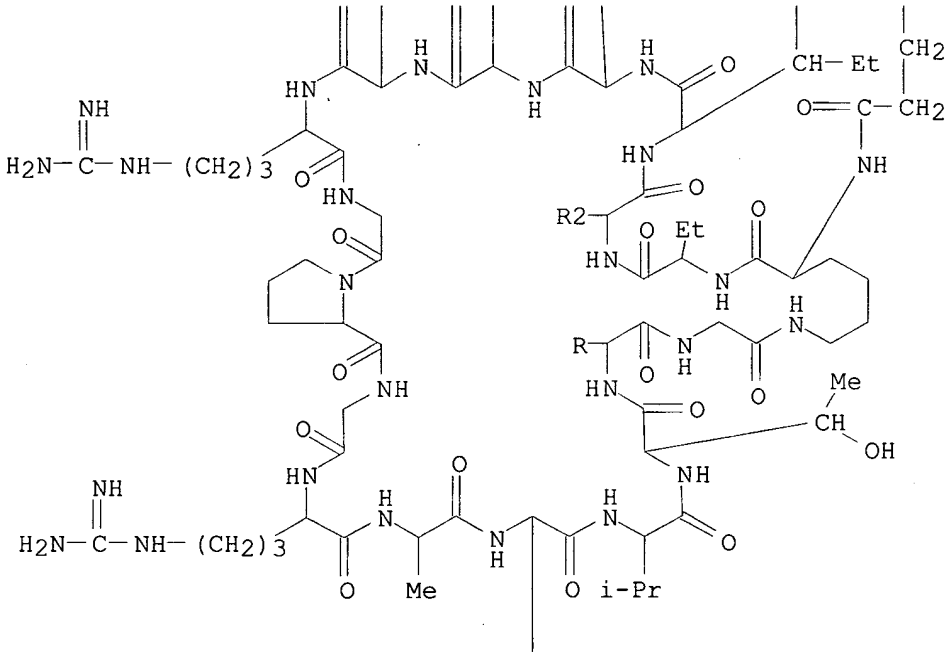

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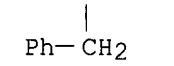
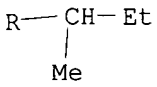
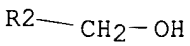






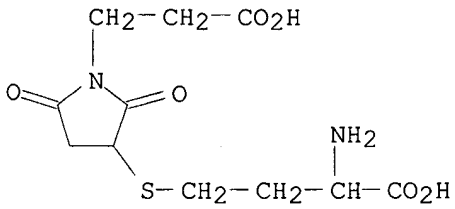
RN 157410-74-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-[3-[3-[(3-amino-3-carboxypropyl)thio]-2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl]-1-oxopropyl]-L-norleucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-L-asparaginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-histidyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-prolylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-tyrosyl-L-threonyl-L-threonyl-, cyclic (2.fwdarw.21)-disulfide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 157410-75-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-[3-[3-[[3-(acetylamino)-3-carboxypropyl]thio]-2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl]-1-oxopropyl]-L-norleucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-L-asparaginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-histidyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-prolylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-tyrosyl-L-threonyl-L-threonyl-, cyclic (2.fwdarw.21)-disulfide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

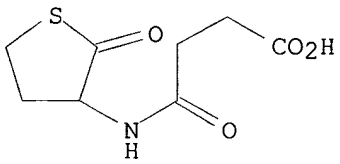
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 157410-76-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-[3-[3-[(3-amino-3-carboxypropyl)thio]-2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl]-1-oxopropyl]-L-norleucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-L-asparaginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-histidyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-prolylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-tyrosyl-L-threonyl-L-threonyl-L-lysyl-L-asparaginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-, cyclic (2.fwdarw.26)-disulfide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 157410-77-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-[3-[3-[[3-(acetylamino)-3-carboxypropyl]thio]-2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl]-1-oxopropyl]-L-norleucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-L-asparaginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-histidyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-prolylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-tyrosyl-L-threonyl-L-threonyl-L-lysyl-L-asparaginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-, cyclic (2.fwdarw.26)-disulfide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

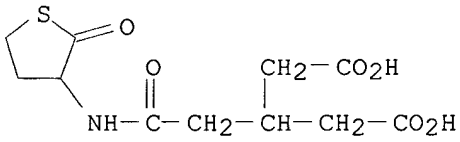
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
IT **157441-26-4D**, carboxy-, phospho-, sulfoalkyl derivs.
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as anionic spacer, for prepg. conjugates of HIV determinant peptide and outer membrane protein complex of Neisseria meningitidis, as vaccine)
RN 157441-26-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Pyrrolidinepropanoic acid, 3-[(3-amino-3-carboxypropyl)thio]-2,5-dioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



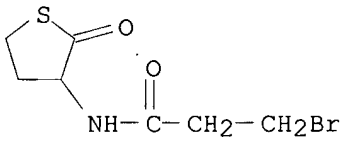
IT **144319-56-2P 144319-57-3P 144319-58-4P**
144319-59-5P 144319-60-8P 144319-61-9P
157280-16-5P 157280-18-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and reaction of, for prepg. HIV vaccine)
RN 144319-56-2 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 4-oxo-4-[(tetrahydro-2-oxo-3-thienyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



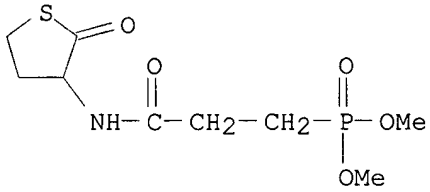
RN 144319-57-3 HCAPLUS
CN Pentanedioic acid, 3-[2-oxo-2-[(tetrahydro-2-oxo-3-thienyl)amino]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



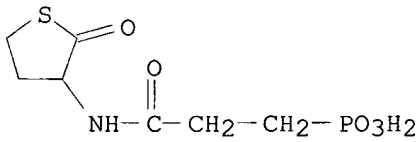
RN 144319-58-4 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 3-bromo-N-(tetrahydro-2-oxo-3-thienyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



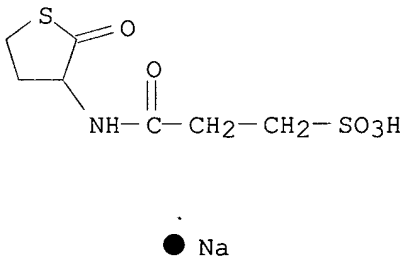
RN 144319-59-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [3-oxo-3-[(tetrahydro-2-oxo-3-thienyl)amino]propyl]-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



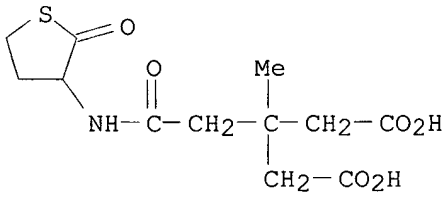
RN 144319-60-8 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [3-oxo-3-[(tetrahydro-2-oxo-3-thienyl)amino]propyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



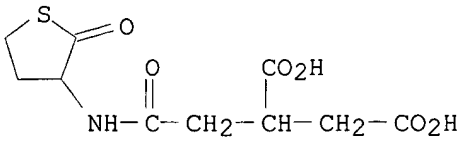
RN 144319-61-9 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-oxo-3-[(tetrahydro-2-oxo-3-thienyl)amino]-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



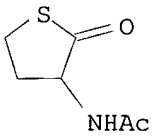
RN 157280-16-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pentanedioic acid, 3-methyl-3-[2-oxo-2-[(tetrahydro-2-oxo-3-thienyl)amino]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



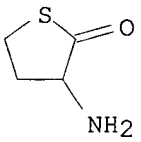
RN 157280-18-7 HCAPLUS
CN Butanedioic acid, [2-oxo-2-[(tetrahydro-2-oxo-3-thienyl)amino]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **1195-16-0**, N-Acetyl-homocysteine thiolactone **6038-19-3**,
D,L-Homocysteine thiolactone hydrochloride
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, for prepg. HIV vaccine)
RN 1195-16-0 HCAPLUS
CN Acetamide, N-(tetrahydro-2-oxo-3-thienyl)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 6038-19-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2(3H)-Thiophenone, 3-aminodihydro-, hydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

=> d ibib abs 1

L40 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:617869 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:200446
TITLE: Methods and polymer compositions for gene delivery
INVENTOR(S): Lollo, Charles Peter; Banaszczyk, Mariusz; Chiou, Henry C.; Wu, Dongpei; Mullein, Patricia M.; Carlo, Alison T.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Immune Response Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 115 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001060415	A1	20010823	WO 2001-US5234	20010216

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-183516 P 20000218

AB The present invention provides novel compns. and formulations for delivering anionic compds., particularly polynucleotides (DNA and RNA), across cellular boundaries (e.g., cellular membranes) either in vivo or in vitro. Thus, polylysine-graft PEG was allowed to react with 4-hydroxybenzylimino Me ester-HCl in MeOH and water. The compds. can be used as fluorescent probes.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs 2

L40 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:880999 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:46793
TITLE: Modification of biological elements by coating with multivalent polymers
INVENTOR(S): Seymour, Leonard Charles William; Fisher, Kerry David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cancer Research Campaign Technology Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000074722	A2	20001214	WO 2000-GB2239	20000609
WO 2000074722	A3	20010712		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1999-13359 A 19990609

AB A method of modifying the biol. and/or physicochem. properties of biol. elements such as viruses and other micro-organisms is disclosed in which the biol. element is modified by providing it with a coating of a multivalent polymer having multiple reactive groups. This modification can enable some biol. elements to be targeted or re-targeted to particular sites in a host biol. system and can be useful in connection with viral vectors for **gene therapy** or antitumor therapy. In other cases the modification can be useful for enhancing or improving the efficiency of viruses or bacterial micro-organisms used for example in pest control, degrdn. and dispersal of oil deposits and various other industrial, environment or medical applications. Concd. baculovirus particles (5x108 particles/mL) in 100 .mu.L of PBS and 50 mM HEPES pH 7.4 were treated with 500 .mu.g of poly(N-2-hydroxypropylmethacrylamide)-Gly-Gly-ONp for 2 h on ice. For retargeting modified viruses, 10-100 .mu.g of targeting ligand (bFGF) was then added for a further 1 h. After that, 0.1% aminoethanol was added to complete reaction with any spare ester groups.

=> d ibib abs 3

L40 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:76972 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:123071
TITLE: Disulfide-containing dendritic polymers
INVENTOR(S): Klimash, June W.; Brothers, Herbert M., II; Swanson, Douglas R.; Yin, Rui; Spindler, Ralph; Tomalia, Donald A.; Hsu, Yong; Cheng, Roberta C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dendritech Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 42 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6020457	A	20000201	US 1997-941527	19970930

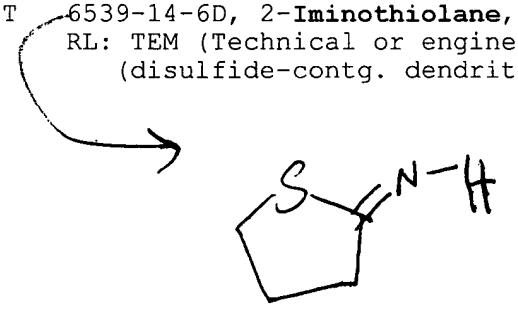
AB Dendritic polymers contg. disulfide functional groups which are essentially inert under non-reducing conditions, but which form sulfhydryl groups upon being subjected to a reducing agent are prepd. by synthesizing dendritic polymers having a core with a disulfide linkage or by reacting a dendritic polymer with a mol. contg. a disulfide linkage and reactive terminal groups. In one aspect of the invention, dendritic polymers having a single disulfide functional group at the core are provided. The single disulfide group at the core can be reduced to form two sulfhydryl groups to which other mols., such as proteins, oligonucleotides, **peptides**, hormones, other dendritic polymers, non-dendritic polymers, etc., can be bound. Applications for the disulfide functionalized dendritic polymers include formation of differentiated dendrimers, formation of binding reagents for diagnostics, drug delivery, **gene therapy** and magnetic resins imaging, and in the prepn. of self-assembled dendrimer monolayers on a quartz crystal resonators to provide dendrimer-modified electrodes which are useful for detecting various ions or mols. In another aspect of the invention, dendritic **polymers** having **sulfhydryl** terminals are provided. The **sulfhydryl** terminated dendritic **polymers** can be used to prep. stable, curable resins compn. which can undergo cross linking when subjected to a reducing agent.

REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ind 3

L40 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IC ICM C08G069-00
ICS C08G073-00
NCL 528373000
CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
ST disulfide contg dendrimer prepn; PAMAM dendrimer disulfide core
IT Dendritic polymers
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(disulfide-contg. dendritic polymers)
IT Polyamines
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyamide-, dendrimers; disulfide-contg. dendritic polymers)

IT Dendritic polymers
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyamide-polyamines; disulfide-contg. dendritic polymers)
IT Polyamides, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyamine-, dendrimers; disulfide-contg. dendritic polymers)
IT 51-85-4, Cystamine
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dendrimer core; disulfide-contg. dendritic polymers)
IT 26937-01-9D, PAMAM, reaction products with 2-**iminothiolane**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dendritic; disulfide-contg. dendritic **polymers**)
IT 6539-14-6D, 2-**Iminothiolane**, reaction products with PAMAM
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(disulfide-contg. dendritic **polymers**)



=> d ibib abs 4

L40 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:323163 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:326554
TITLE: Carrier vehicles for delivery of nucleic acid material to target cells in biological systems
INVENTOR(S): Schacht, Etienne Honore; Seymour, Leonard Charles William; Ulbrich, Karel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schacht, Etienne Honore, Belg.; Seymour, Leonard Charles William; Ulbrich, Karel
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 72 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9819710	A2	19980514	WO 1997-GB2965	19971106
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9748739	A1	19980529	AU 1997-48739	19971106
EP 941123	A2	19990915	EP 1997-911324	19971106
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 6312727	B1	20011106	US 1999-306568	19990506

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1996-23051 A 19961106
WO 1997-GB2965 W 19971106

AB Synthetic polymer-based carrier vehicles for delivery of nucleic acid material to target cells in biol. systems are made by self-assembly of the nucleic acid with a cationic polymer material so as to condense the nucleic acid and form a polyelectrolyte complex. This complex is then treated with a reactive hydrophilic polymer material which grafts to the complex forming a hydrophilic coating that stabilizes the complex and provides an outer protective steric shield. These carrier vehicles can be useful in **gene therapy**. Thus, an aq. soln. of poly(L-lysine) was added to a DNA soln. at a final cation to anion ratio 2 and allowed to stand for .gtoreq.30 min at room temp. to permit complete self-assembly of the complexes. Then, methacryloyl-terminated glycine-phenylalanine-leucine-glycine p-nitrophenyl ester copolymer with N-2-hydroxypropylmethacrylamide was grafted onto the poly(L-lysine)-DNA complex to provide an outer protective steric shield and to stabilize the complex. The max. concn. of DNA depended on the hydrophilicity of the structure of the cationic polymer. Typical particles were discrete and had diam. 30-50 nm. The coated complexes were relatively stable and easy to handle.

=> d ind 4

L40 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

IC ICM A61K047-48
ICS A61K048-00
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 3, 34, 37, 38
ST carrier vehicle nucleic acid delivery; target cell nucleic acid delivery vehicle; coated polyelectrolyte DNA complex carrier vehicle
IT Drug carriers (drug delivery systems)
(cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)
IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies
Cationic polyelectrolytes
Nucleic acids
Plasmids
Polyamines (polymeric)
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)
IT DNA
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)
IT Graft polymers
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(core-shell; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)
IT Block polymers
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(hydrophilic; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)
IT **Peptides**, biological studies
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(oligo-; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyamide-, graft; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polymers with bisglutamyllysine diamine derivs., block; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)
IT Polyamides, biological studies
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, graft; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)
IT Antibodies

Growth factors (animal)
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(targeting groups; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)

IT Transferrins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(targeting groups; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)

IT **Peptides**, biological studies
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(**tetrapeptides**, derivs., polymers; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)

IT 56-85-9DP, L-Glutamine, lysine diamine derivs. 56-87-1DP, L-Lysine, glutamyl diamine derivs. 122375-06-8P, Polyethylene glycol bis(succinimidyl carbonate)
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation)
(cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)

IT 71-00-1DP, Histidine, reaction products with polylysine 75-21-8DP, Oxirane, polymers with **peptides**, block 9004-54-0DP, Dextran, **thiol** activated, derivs. 16507-61-2DP, Oleyl chloride, reaction products with polylysine 25322-68-3DP, polymers with bisglutamyllysine diamine derivs., block 27878-59-7DP, functionalized 40102-16-7DP, functionalized 143073-46-5P 174691-92-0P 206554-58-7P 206554-59-8P 206554-60-1P 206554-61-2P 206554-62-3DP, functionalized 206667-65-4P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(cationic **polymer**-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)

IT 24937-49-3 25104-12-5, Poly(L-ornithine) 173073-49-9 206554-63-4
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)

IT 206554-54-3 206554-55-4
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)

IT 100424-72-4P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(coating for self-assembly; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)

IT 51-85-4DP, Cystamine, reaction products with poly(hydroxypropylmethacrylamide) 40704-75-4DP, reaction products with cystamine
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(coating for self-assembly; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)

IT 87003-98-3P

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(coating for self-assembly; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)

IT 173073-45-5P 173073-46-6P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation)
(intermediate for diamine linker; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)

IT 57260-73-8P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation)
(monomer intermediate; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)

IT 5039-78-1P 13081-44-2P 69174-85-2P 162229-88-1P 206554-56-5P 206554-57-6P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation)
(monomer; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)

IT 206668-02-2, INF 7GSGC
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(self assemblies contg.; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)

IT 25104-18-1, Poly(L-lysine) 38000-06-5, Poly(L-lysine)
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(self-assembly with DNA; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)

IT 2483-46-7
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(starting material for diamine linker; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)

IT 107-15-3, 1,2-Ethanediamine, reactions 108-00-9, N,N-Dimethyl-1,2-ethanediamine 920-46-7, Methacryloyl chloride 2867-47-2 51857-17-1 57950-79-5 57982-58-8
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(starting material; cationic polymer-nucleic acid material self-assembly coated with hydrophilic polymer as carrier vehicle for delivery to target cells)

TEXT Priority Document citation

=> d ibib abs hitstr

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:390393 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:40529
TITLE: In situ formation of particulate complexes of polycations and nucleic acids for delivery to animal cells
INVENTOR(S): Behr, Jean-Paul; **Blessing, Thomas**; Wagner, Ernst; Schuller, Susanne
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH, Germany; Universite Louis Pasteur de Strasbourg
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 131 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Patent**
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9929349	A1	19990617	WO 1998-EP7695	19981128
W: AU, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, EE, HU, ID, IL, JP, KR, KZ, LT, LV, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TR, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 945138	A1	19990929	EP 1997-121308	19971204
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AU 9917577	A1	19990628	AU 1999-17577	19981128
EP 1037668	A1	20000927	EP 1998-962400	19981128
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9814255	A	20001010	BR 1998-14255	19981128
JP 2001525378	T2	20011211	JP 2000-524018	19981128
ZA 9811011	A	19990604	ZA 1998-11011	19981202
NO 2000002793	A	20000801	NO 2000-2793	20000531

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1997-121308 A 19971204
WO 1998-EP7695 W 19981128

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:40529

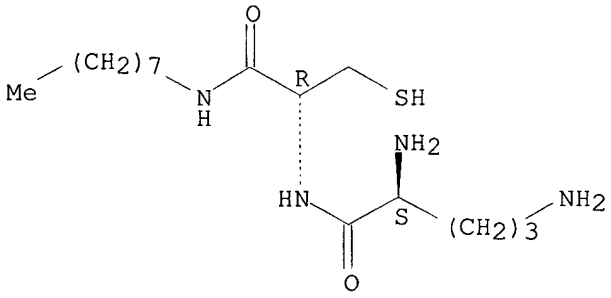
AB A method of generating particulate charge-balanced complexes of nucleic acids and cationic polymers by complexing cationic polymers with the DNA and then polymg. them in situ on the DNA template is described. Discrete, stable particles are obtained by complexing the nucleic acid mols. with identical or different org. cationic precursor without crosslinking the nucleic acid mols., and covalently linking the precursor mols. to each other on the nucleic acid template. For specific cellular targeting, the particles may carry targeting mols., e.g. sugars. Preferred cationic precursor mols. are lipophilic detergents that are linked to form lipids. The particles contain preferably only one nucleic acid mol. which makes them useful for gene therapy and for delivery of large DNA mols. Guanidinylcysteine decylamide was prepd. by Boc chem. The detergent oxidized rapidly in air in the presence of DNA to give a uniform population of spheres of 23 nm diam. Transformation of BNL CL.2 cells with a luciferase reporter plasmid incorporated into these complexes is described. Efficiency of transformation was comparable to that of polyethyleneimine as counterion. Synthesis and characterization of other polymerizable cationic detergents is described.

IT **227176-22-9DP**, polymeric oxidn. products **227176-23-0DP**,

polymeric oxidn. products **227176-24-1DP**, polymeric oxidn. products **227176-25-2DP**, polymeric oxidn. products
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(in prepn. cationic polymers; in situ formation of particulate complexes of polycations and nucleic acids for delivery to animal cells)

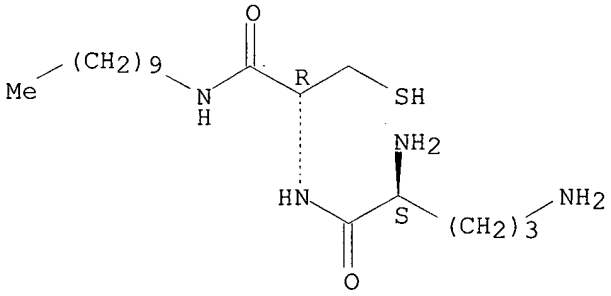
RN 227176-22-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteinamide, L-ornithyl-N-octyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



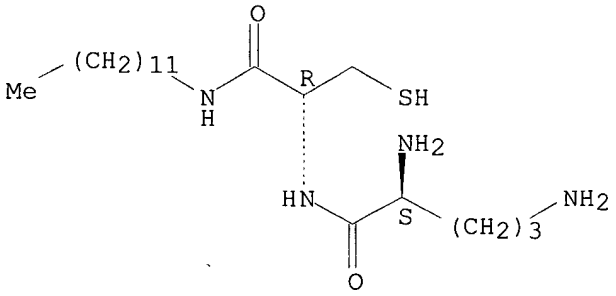
RN 227176-23-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteinamide, L-ornithyl-N-decyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



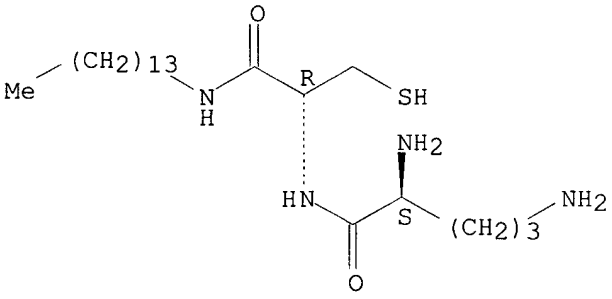
RN 227176-24-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteinamide, L-ornithyl-N-dodecyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

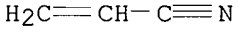


RN 227176-25-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteinamide, L-ornithyl-N-tetradecyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

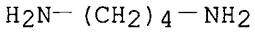
Absolute stereochemistry.



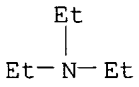
IT **107-13-1**, 2-Propenenitrile, reactions **110-60-1**,
1,4-Butanediamine **121-44-8**, reactions **4023-02-3**,
1H-Pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride **7087-68-5**,
N,N-Diisopropylethylamine
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(in prepn. cationic polymers; in situ formation of particulate complexes of polycations and nucleic acids for delivery to animal cells)
RN 107-13-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenenitrile (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



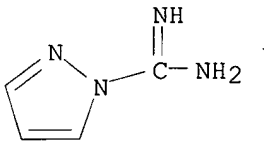
RN 110-60-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1,4-Butanediamine (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 121-44-8 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

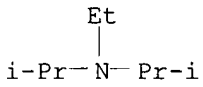


RN 4023-02-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazole-1-carboximidamide, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



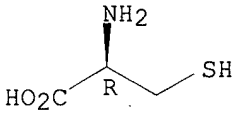
● HCl

RN 7087-68-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propanamine, N-ethyl-N-(1-methylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



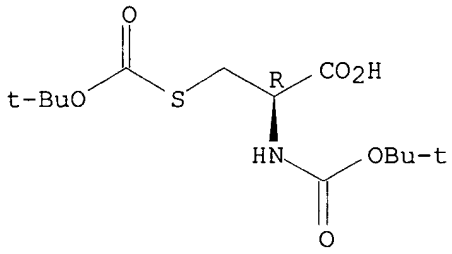
IT **52-90-4DP**, L-Cysteine, esters with long chain alcs.
31202-58-1DP, N,S-Bis-tert-butoxycarbonyl-L-cysteine, esters with long chain alcs. **31202-58-1P**, N,S-Bis-tert-butoxycarbonyl-L-cysteine **33643-55-9P 152120-54-2P 152120-61-1P**
177213-61-5P 194808-59-8P 213468-19-0P
213468-20-3P 227176-07-0P 227176-08-1P
227176-09-2P 227176-11-6P 227176-12-7P
227176-13-8P 227176-14-9P 227176-16-1P
227176-17-2P 227176-18-3P 227176-19-4P
227176-20-7P 227176-21-8P 227176-26-3P
227176-27-4P 227176-28-5DP, polymeric oxidn. products
227176-31-0P 227176-32-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(in prepn. cationic polymers; in situ formation of particulate complexes of polycations and nucleic acids for delivery to animal cells)
RN 52-90-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



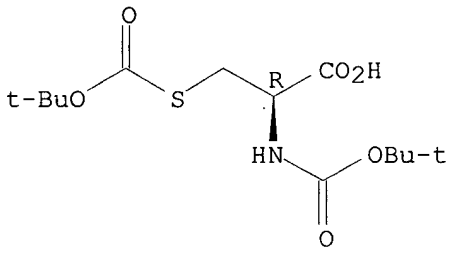
RN 31202-58-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl carbonate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



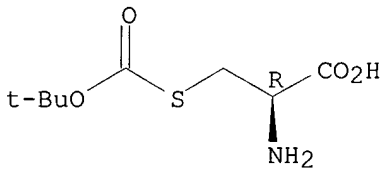
RN 31202-58-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl carbonate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



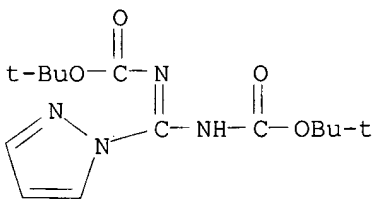
RN 33643-55-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, 1,1-dimethylethyl carbonate (ester), hydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

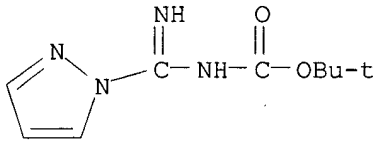


● HCl

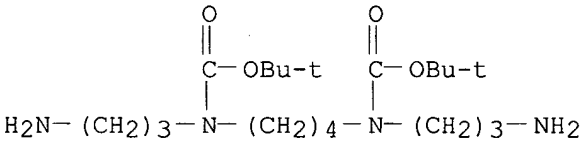
RN 152120-54-2 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-1H-pyrazol-1-ylmethylene]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



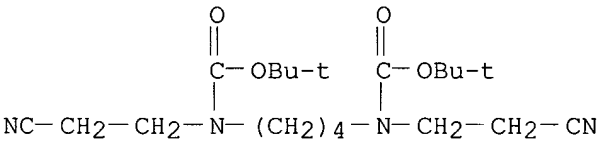
RN 152120-61-1 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, (imino-1H-pyrazol-1-ylmethyl)-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 177213-61-5 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, 1,4-butanediylbis[(3-aminopropyl)-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



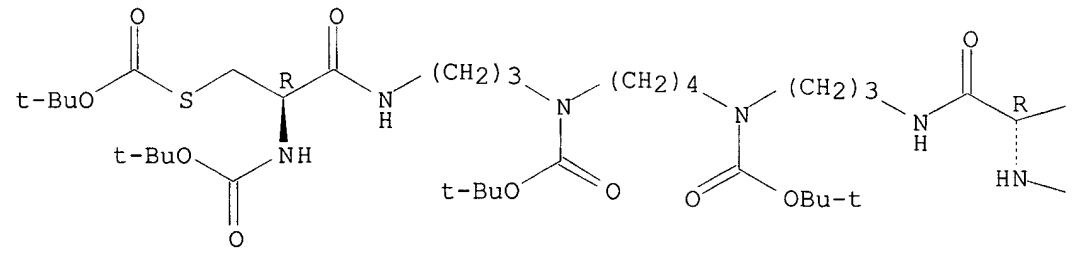
RN 194808-59-8 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, 1,4-butanediylbis[(2-cyanoethyl)-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

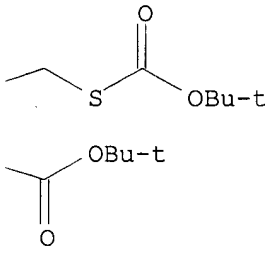


RN 213468-19-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2,23-Dithia-6,10,15,19-tetraazatetracosanedioic acid, 10,15-bis[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4,21-bis[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-5,20-dioxo-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester, (4R,21R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

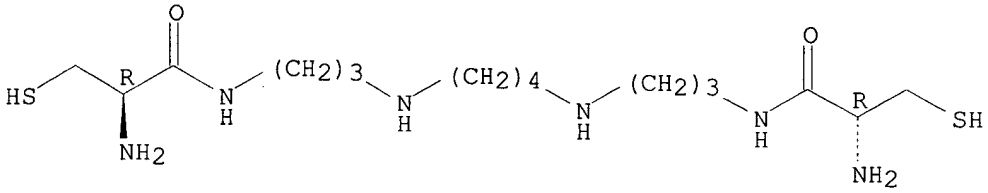
PAGE 1-A





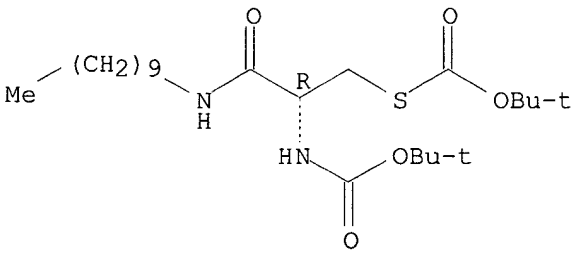
RN 213468-20-3 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, N,N'-[1,4-butanediylbis(imino-3,1-propanediyl)]bis[2-amino-3-mercapto-, (2S,2'S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



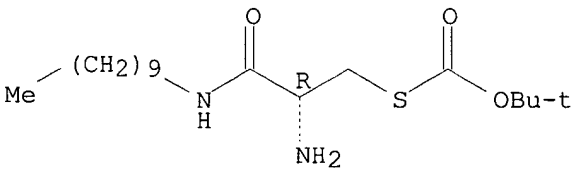
RN 227176-07-0 HCAPLUS
CN Carbonothioic acid, S-[(2R)-3-(decylamino)-2-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-3-oxopropyl] O-(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



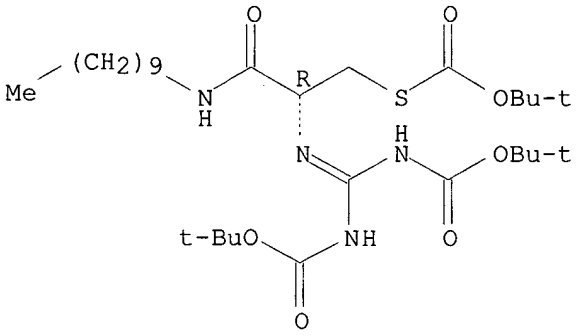
RN 227176-08-1 HCAPLUS
CN Carbonothioic acid, S-[(2R)-2-amino-3-(decylamino)-3-oxopropyl] O-(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



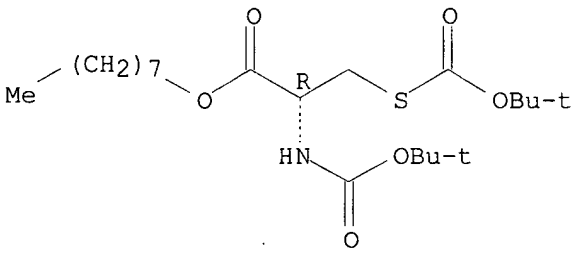
RN 227176-09-2 HCAPLUS
CN 9-Oxa-7-thia-2,4-diazaundec-2-enoic acid, 5-[(decylamino)carbonyl]-3-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-10,10-dimethyl-8-oxo-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester, (5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



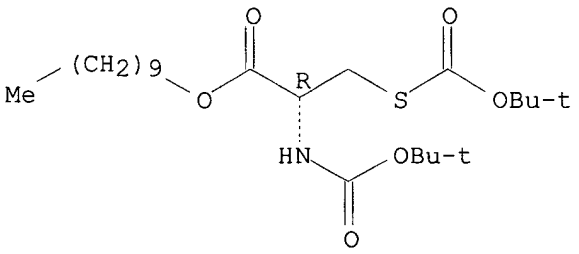
RN 227176-11-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-, octyl ester, 1,1-dimethylethyl carbonate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



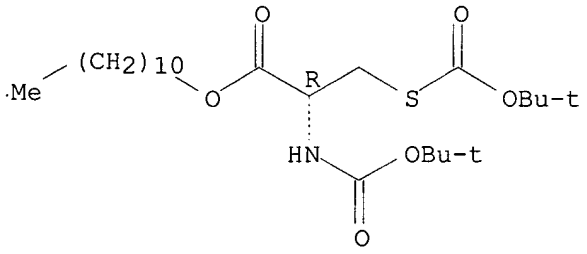
RN 227176-12-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-, decyl ester, 1,1-dimethylethyl carbonate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



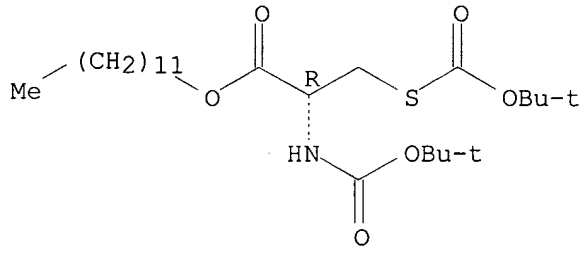
RN 227176-13-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-, undecyl ester, 1,1-dimethylethyl carbonate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



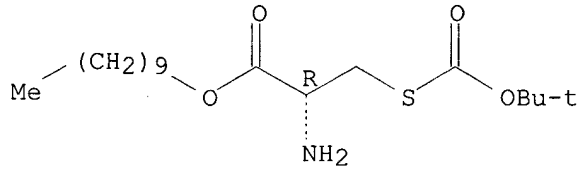
RN 227176-14-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-, dodecyl ester, 1,1-dimethylethyl carbonate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



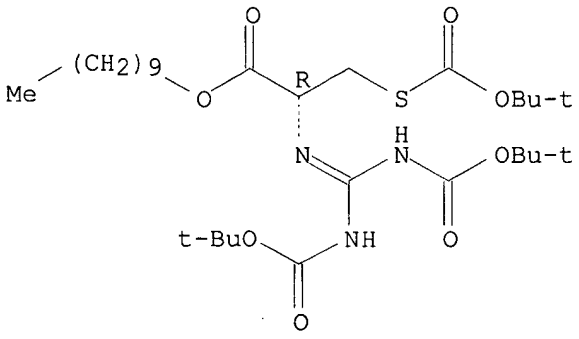
RN 227176-16-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, decyl ester, 1,1-dimethylethyl carbonate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



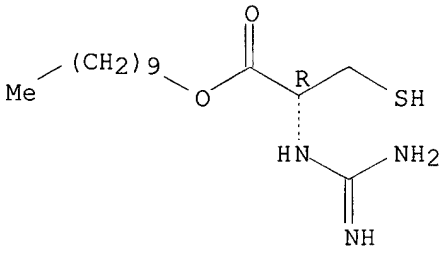
RN 227176-17-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-[bis[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]methylene]-, decyl ester, 1,1-dimethylethyl carbonate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



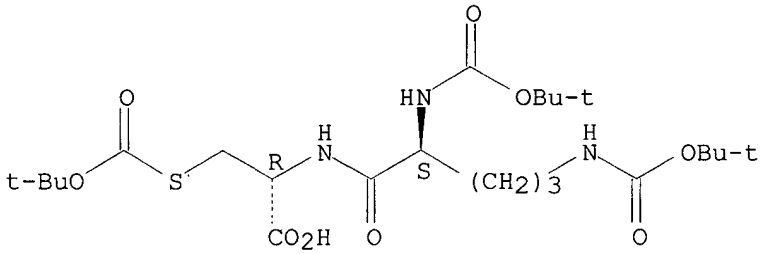
RN 227176-18-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-(aminoiminomethyl)-, decyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



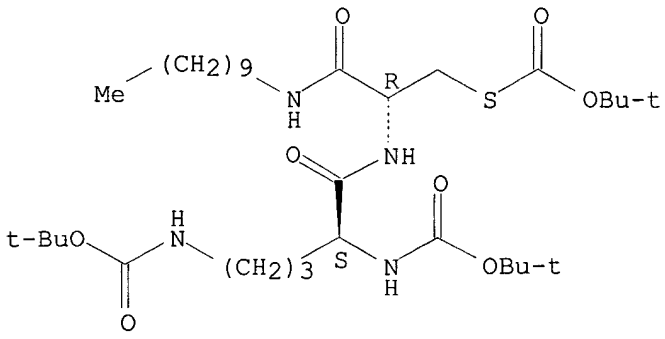
RN 227176-19-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N2,N5-bis[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-ornithyl-, 1,1-dimethylethyl carbonate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



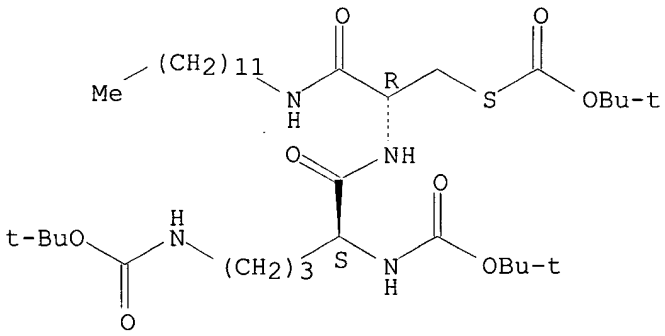
RN 227176-20-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteinamide, N2,N5-bis[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-ornithyl-N-decyl-, 1,1-dimethylethyl carbonate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



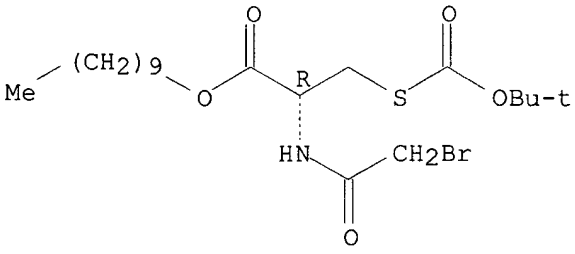
RN 227176-21-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteinamide, N2,N5-bis[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-ornithyl-N-dodecyl-, 1,1-dimethylethyl carbonate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



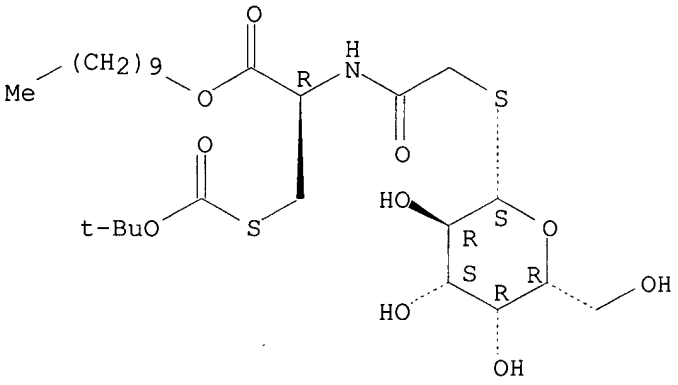
RN 227176-26-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-(bromoacetyl)-, decyl ester, 1,1-dimethylethyl carbonate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



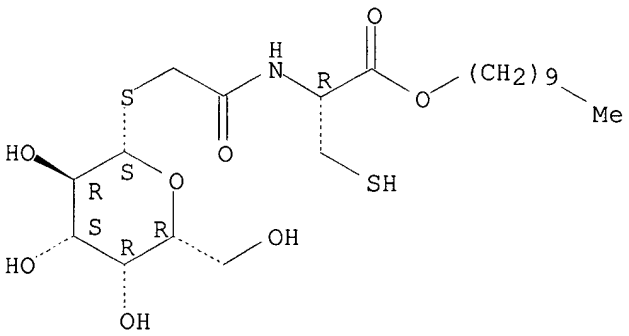
RN 227176-27-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-[(.beta.-D-galactopyranosylthio)acetyl]-, decyl ester, 1,1-dimethylethyl carbonate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



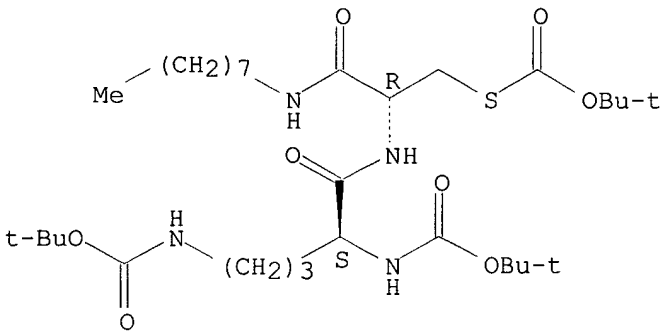
RN 227176-28-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-[(.beta.-D-galactopyranosylthio)acetyl]-, decyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



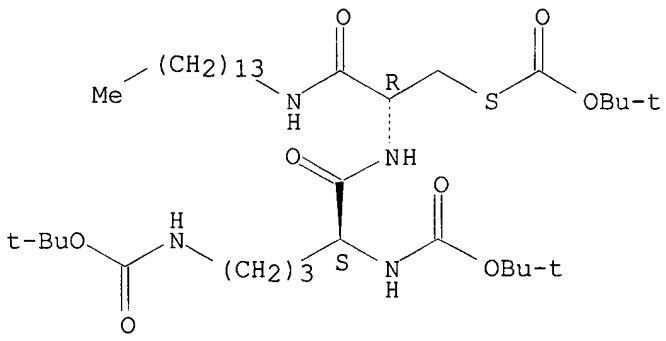
RN 227176-31-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteinamide, N2,N5-bis[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-ornithyl-N-octyl-, 1,1-dimethylethyl carbonate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



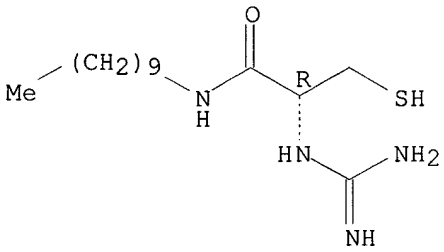
RN 227176-32-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteinamide, N2,N5-bis[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-ornithyl-N-tetradecyl-, 1,1-dimethylethyl carbonate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT **227176-10-5DP**, polymeric oxidn. products
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(in situ formation of particulate complexes of polycations and nucleic acids for delivery to animal cells)
RN 227176-10-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]-N-decyl-3-mercapto-, (2R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

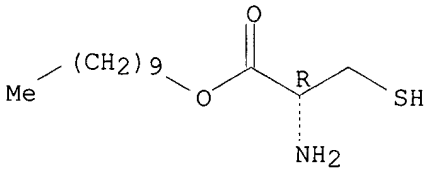


IT **71-44-3DP**, Spermine, derivs., polymers **15939-25-0DP**, polymeric oxidn. products **68643-21-0DP**, polymeric oxidn. products **100678-92-0DP**, polymeric oxidn. products **227176-15-0DP**, polymeric oxidn. products
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(in situ formation of particulate complexes of polycations and nucleic acids for delivery to animal cells)
RN 71-44-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1,4-Butanediamine, N,N'-bis(3-aminopropyl)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$H_2N-(CH_2)_3-NH-(CH_2)_4-NH-(CH_2)_3-NH_2$

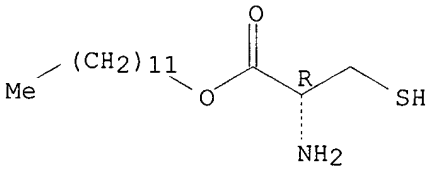
RN 15939-25-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, decyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



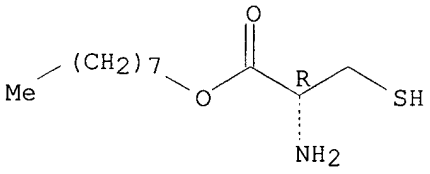
RN 68643-21-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, dodecyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



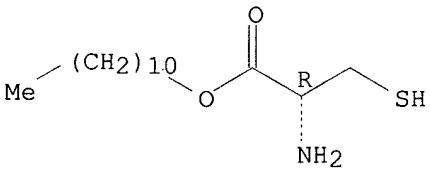
RN 100678-92-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, octyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 227176-15-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, undecyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

STR search

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:39:37 ON 01 MAR 2002)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:39:53 ON 01 MAR 2002
L1             STR
L2             SCREEN 2021 AND 1771
L3             STR L1
L4          50 S L2 AND L3
L5             STR L3
L6          50 S L2 AND L5
L7       11062 S L2 AND L5 FUL 11,062 cpds from full file search
               SAVE L7 SCH574P/A

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:51:16 ON 01 MAR 2002
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L9          45 S L8 AND DETERGEN?
L10    1336716 S TRANFECT? OR GENE THERAP?  OR TRANSFORM? OR ADENOVIR? OR DNA
L11    2858452 S ?LIPOSOM? OR ?PARTIC? OR COMPLEX? OR VESICL?
L12       2601 S L8 AND L10-11
L13    3495770 S DETERGEN? OR POLYELECTROLYT? OR ?CATION?
L14        754 S L12 AND L13
L15         21 S L14 AND DETERGEN? 21 citations
L16         13 S L7(L)GENE THER?
L17         13 S L16 NOT L15
L18          2 S BEHR J?/AU AND L8

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:38:30 ON 01 MAR 2002
L19        931 S L7 AND N<5

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:38:46 ON 01 MAR 2002
L20       1769 S L19
L21          0 S L20 AND L17
L22        489 S L20 AND L10-11
L23        385 S L11 AND L22
L24         74 S L13 AND L23
L25          6 S L24 AND TARGET?
L26          5 S L25 NOT L18 5 citations
L27         68 S L24 NOT L25
L28         67 S L27 NOT L15
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L32         24 S L31 NOT L25
L33          0 S L32 AND (PARTICLE OR PARTICULATE OR LIPOSOM? OR VESICLE)
L34         26 S L20 AND (PARTICLE OR PARTICULATE OR LIPOSOM? OR VESICLE)
L35          4 S L34 AND L30
L36          3 S L35 NOT L25 3 cites
L37          4 S DELIVER? AND (L34 OR L32 OR L28 )
L38          3 S L37 NOT L25  3 cites
L39        589 S L20(L)(BAC OR THU OR BIOL)/RL
L40        121 S L39 AND (DELIVER? OR TRANSFER?)
L41          4 S L40 AND  (?PARTICLE OR ?PARTICULATE OR LIPOSOM? OR VESICLE)
L42          1 S L41 NOT L37
L43         40 S L40 AND (TRANSFORM? OR TRANFECT? OR GENE THERAP? OR DNA OR NU
L44         38 S L43 NOT (L37 OR L25 OR L41)
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L5                  STR
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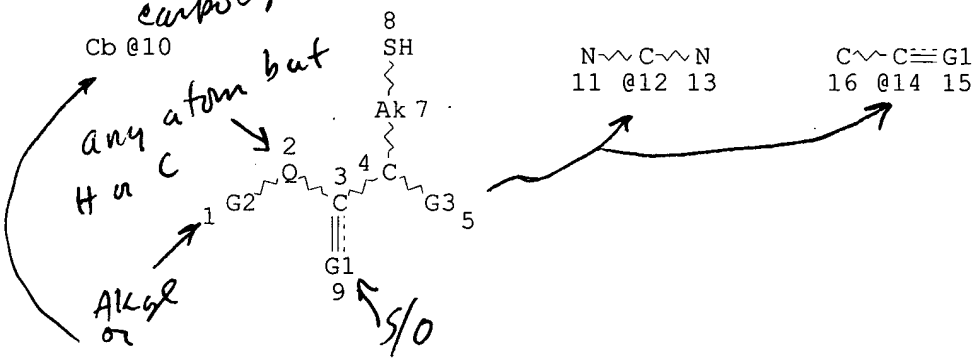


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CONNECT IS E1  RC AT  20
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DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
GGCAT   IS UNS  AT  10
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS  21

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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L8         6292 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7
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L15 ANSWER 1 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:935662 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:58855
TITLE: Chemically-modified peptides, compositions, and methods of production for antimicrobial use
INVENTOR(S): Kuhner, Carla H.; Romesser, James A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hercules Incorporated, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 103 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001098362	A2	20011227	WO 2001-US19400	20010615

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

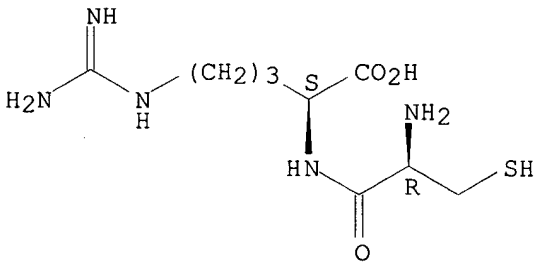
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-212441 P 20000616
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:58855

AB Compns. and methods for inhibiting and controlling the growth of microbes are disclosed. The compn. comprises at least one chem.-modified peptide with antimicrobial activity and at least one carrier. The method comprises administering an amt., effective for the prevention, inhibition and termination of microbial growth for industrial, pharmaceutical, household and personal care use.

IT **186761-64-8**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chem.-modified peptides, compns., and methods of prodn. for antimicrobial use)

RN 186761-64-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L15 ANSWER 2 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:816739 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:356734
TITLE: Protein engineering for reduced allergenicity
INVENTOR(S): Roggen, Erwin Ludo; Ernst, Steffen; Svendsen, Allan; Friis, Esben Peter; Von Der Osten, Claus
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novozymes A/S, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 513 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001083559	A2	20011108	WO 2001-DK293	20010430

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

DK 2000-707	A	20000428
US 2000-203345	P	20000510
DK 2001-327	A	20010228
US 2001-277817	P	20010321

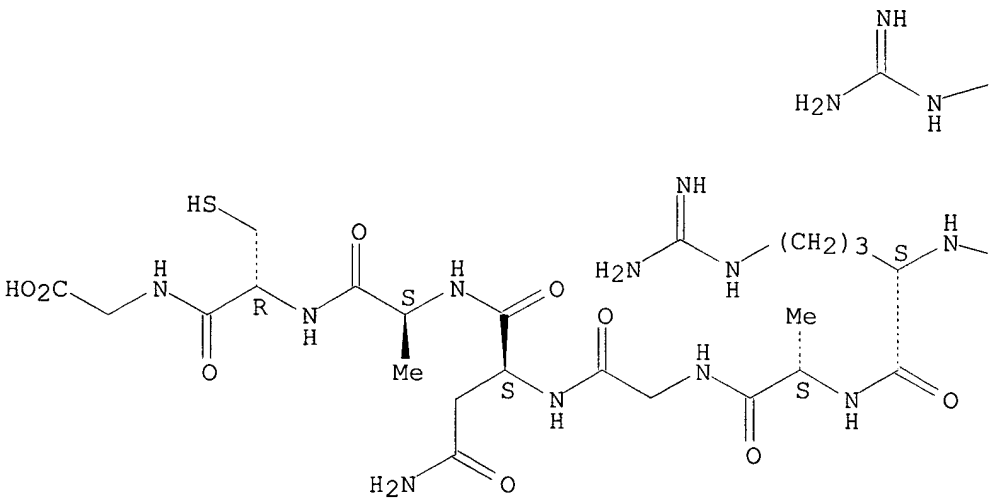
AB The authors disclose a method of selecting a protein variant having modified immunogenicity as compared to the parent protein. The method comprises (1) obtaining antibody-binding peptide sequences; (2) using the sequences to localize epitopes on the 3-dimensional structure of parent protein; (3) defining an epitope area including amino acids situated within 5.ANG.; (4) changing one or more of the epitope amino acids by **genetic** engineering of mutations in the **DNA** sequence encoding the parent protein, and (5) expressing the engineered protein variant and evaluating the immunogenicity. In one example, linear and discontinuous epitopes of savinase were mapped, mutants engineered, and their immunogenicity examd. In a second example, epitopes of environmental allergens (e.g., dust mite, pollen, venom) and com. enzymes (e.g., subtilisin, carezyme, laccase, amylase) were mapped.

IT **372189-34-9 372189-44-1 372189-54-3**
372189-55-4 372189-56-5 372189-57-6
372189-58-7 372189-59-8 372189-60-1
372189-62-3 372189-65-6 372189-72-5
372189-75-8 372189-76-9 372189-77-0
372189-81-6 372189-82-7 372189-83-8
372189-84-9 372189-85-0 372189-86-1
372189-87-2 372189-88-3 372189-89-4
372189-90-7 372189-91-8 372189-92-9
372189-93-0
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; protein engineering for reduced allergenicity)

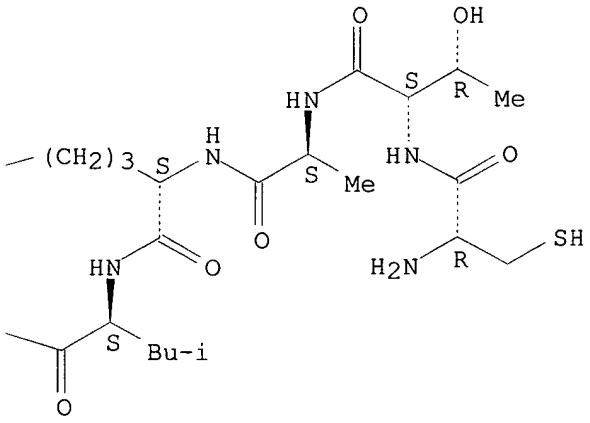
RN 372189-34-9 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-L-alanyl-L-arginyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-asparaginyl-L-alanyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



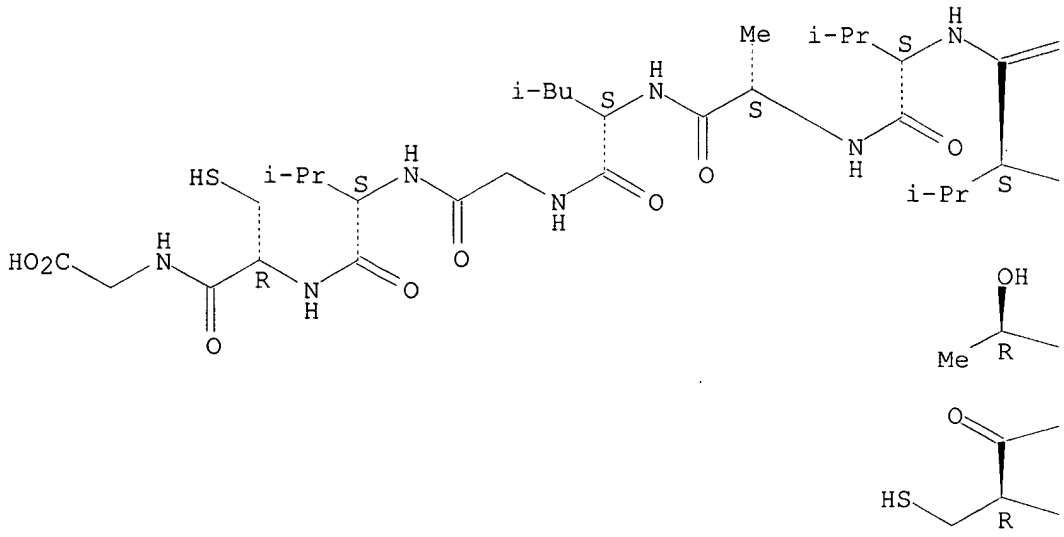
PAGE 1-B



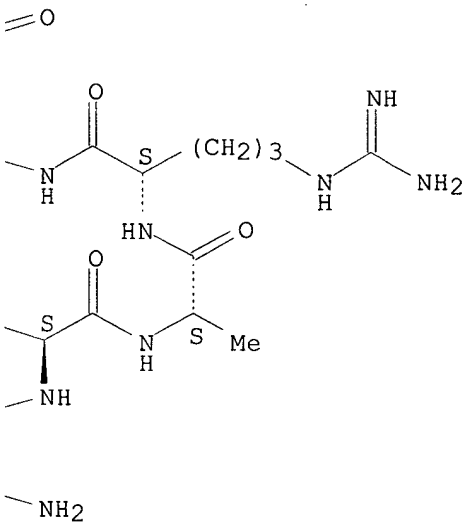
RN 372189-44-1 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-L-alanyl-L-arginyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-valyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



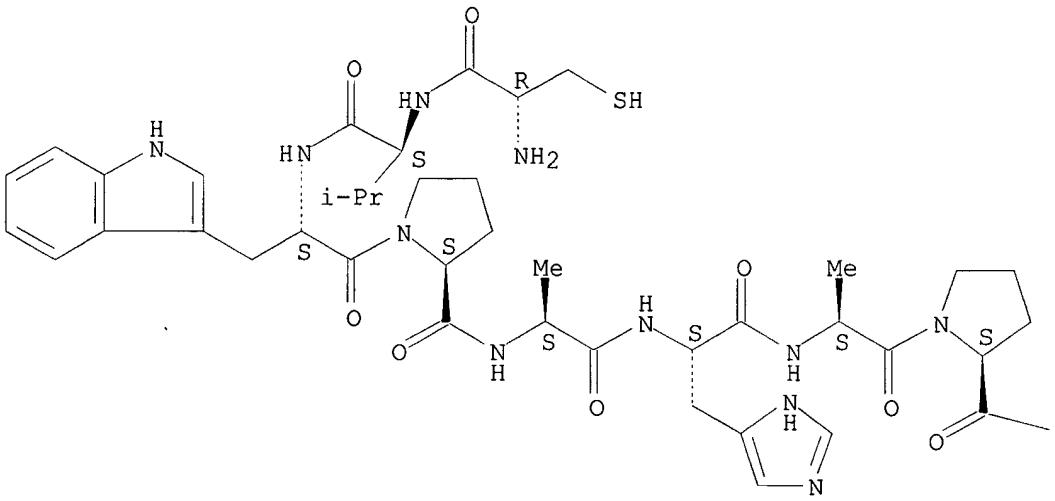
PAGE 1-B



RN 372189-54-3 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-valyl-L-tryptophyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-histidyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-leucyl-L-seryl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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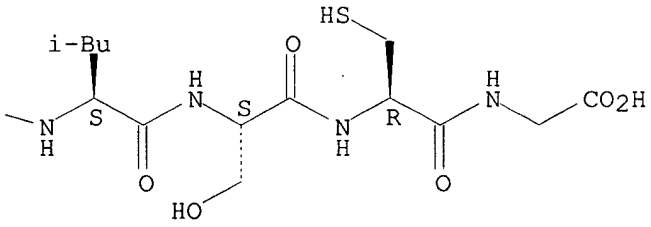
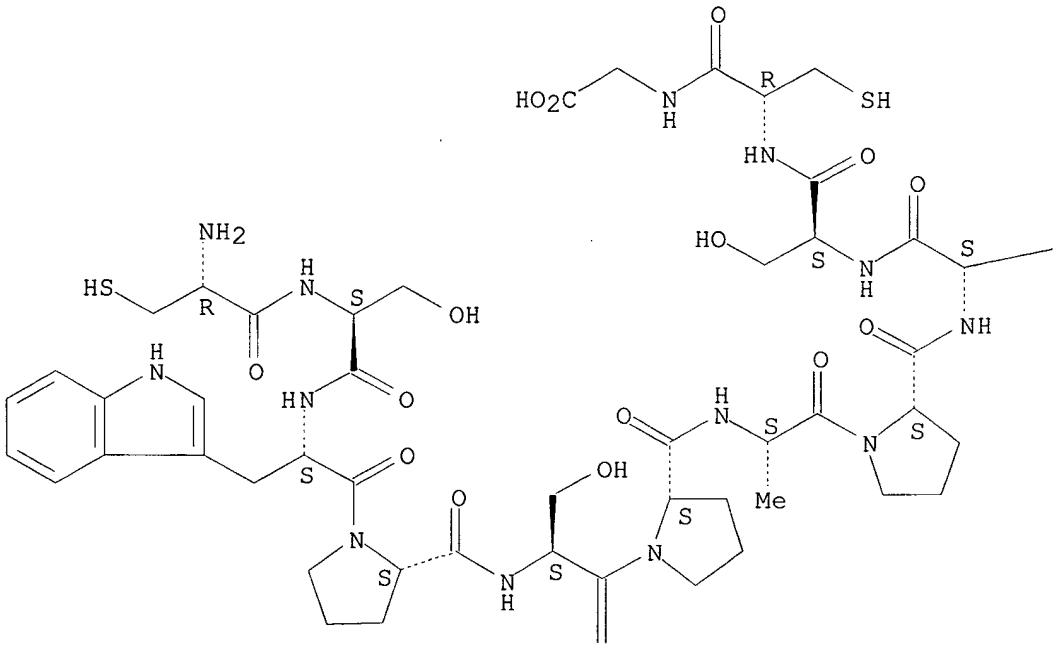


RN 372189-55-4 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-seryl-L-tryptophyl-L-prolyl-L-seryl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-leucyl-L-seryl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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RN 372189-56-5 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-prolyl-L-leucyl-L-histidyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-leucyl-L-seryl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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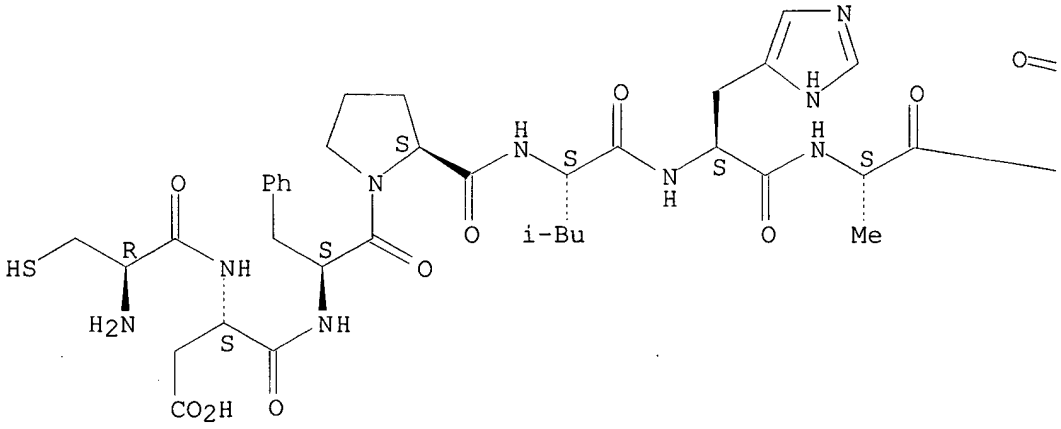

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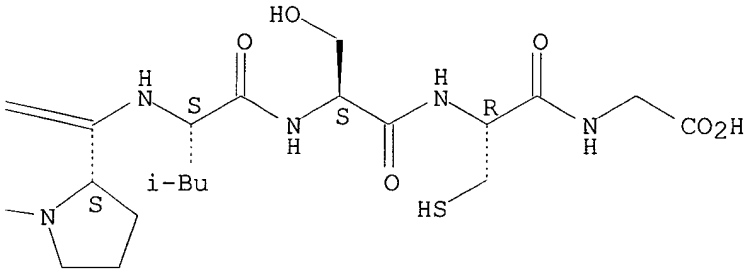

RN 372189-57-6 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-leucyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-prolyl-L-seryl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-arginyl-L-seryl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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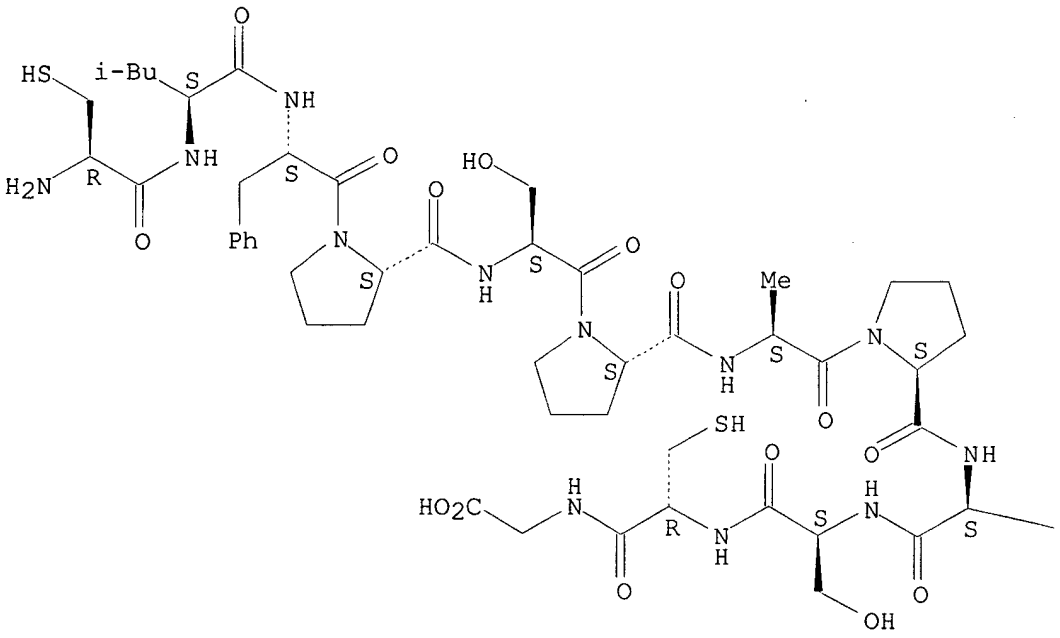

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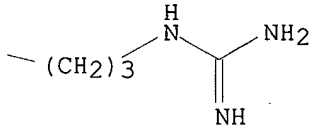

RN 372189-58-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, L-cysteinyl-L-.alpha.-aspartylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-tryptophyl-L-seryl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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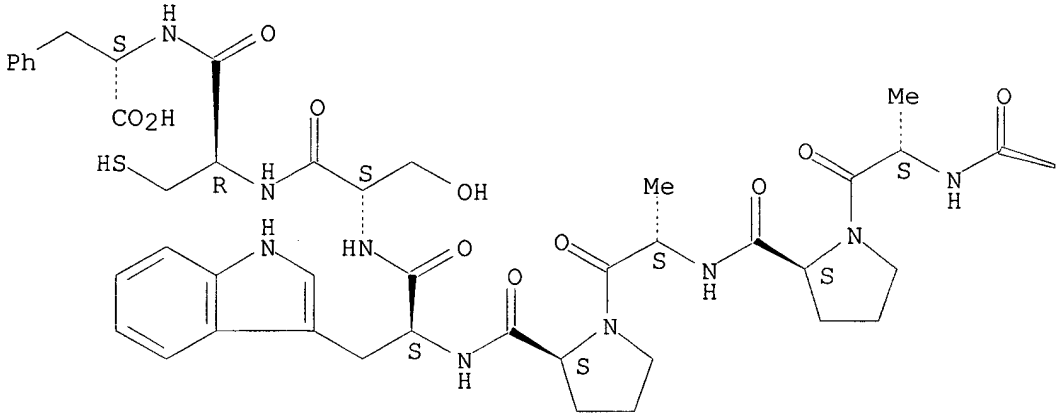

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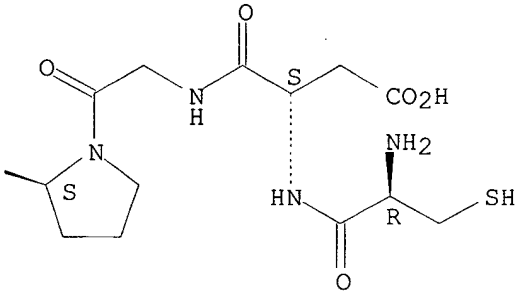

RN 372189-59-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, L-cysteinyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-leucyl-L-prolyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-arginyl-L-seryl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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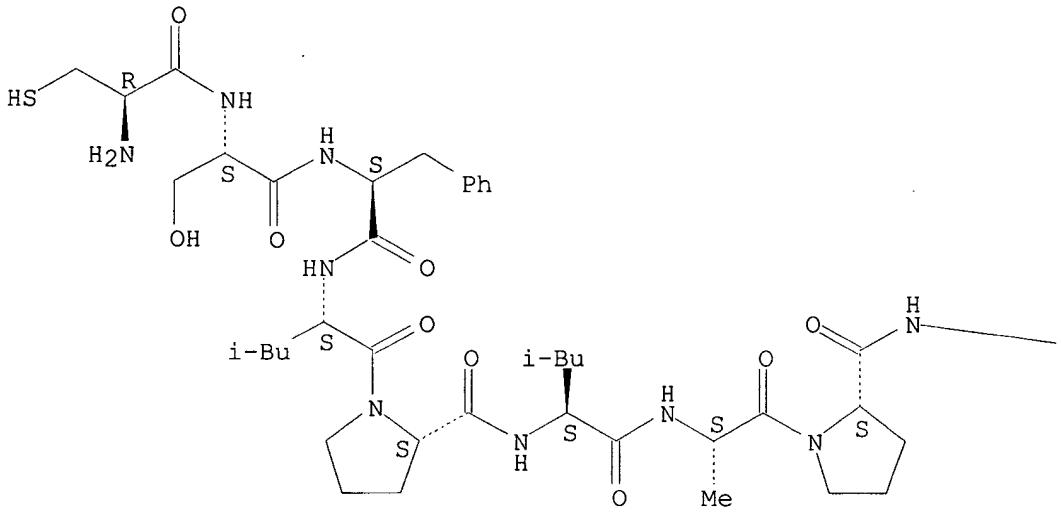

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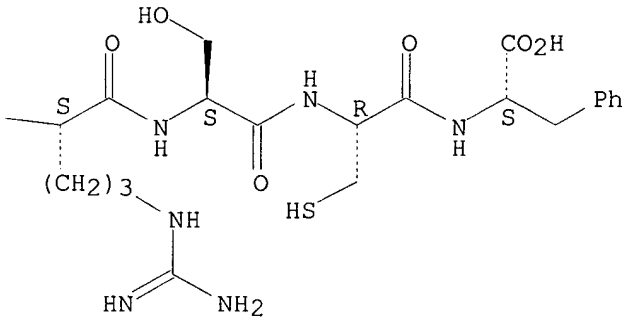

RN 372189-60-1 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-valyl-L-tyrosyl-L-prolyl-L-seryl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-tryptophyl-L-seryl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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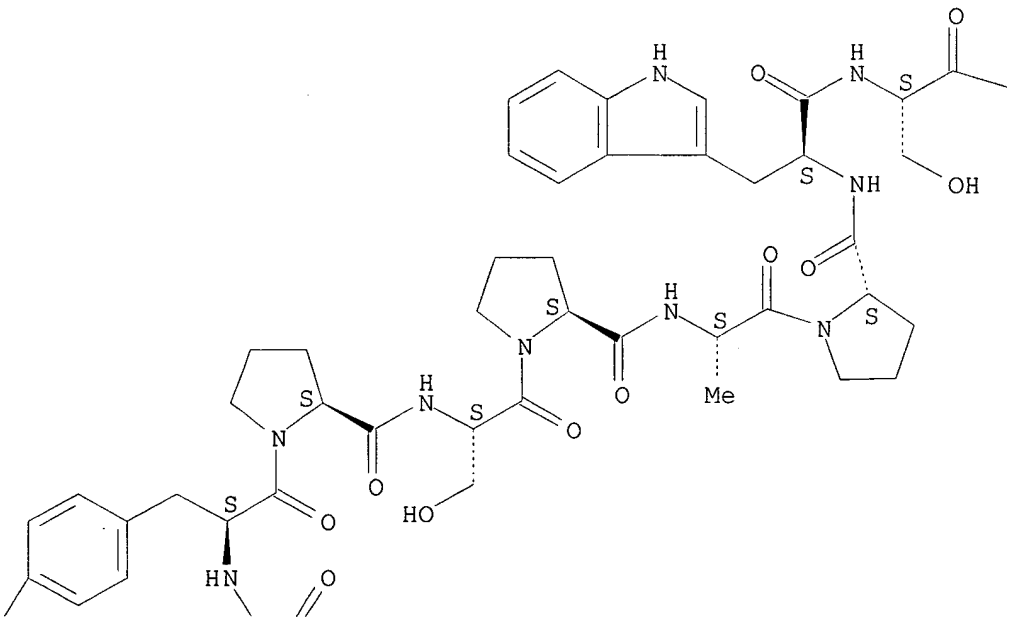

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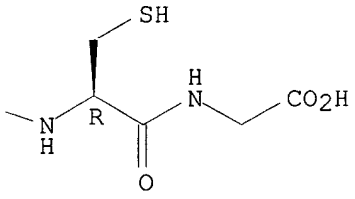

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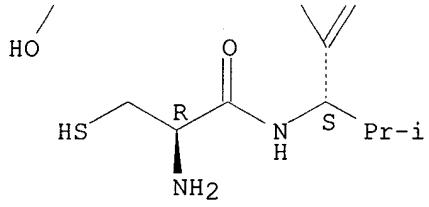

RN 372189-62-3 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-seryl-L-arginyl-L-seryl-L-alanyl-L-lysylglycyl-L-alanyl-L-arginyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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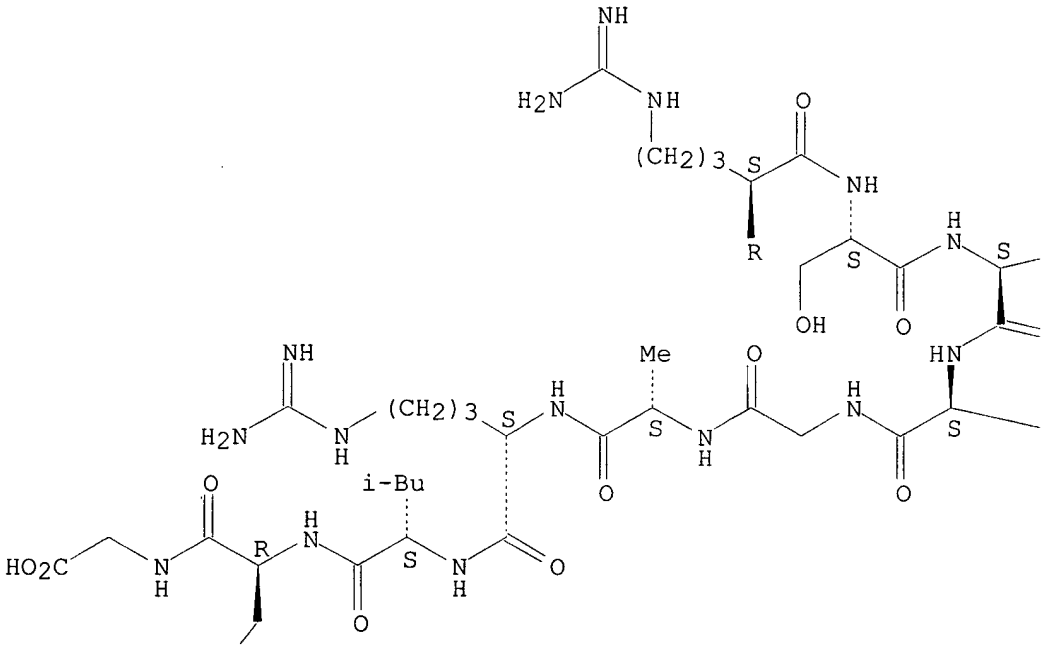

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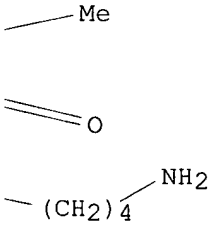

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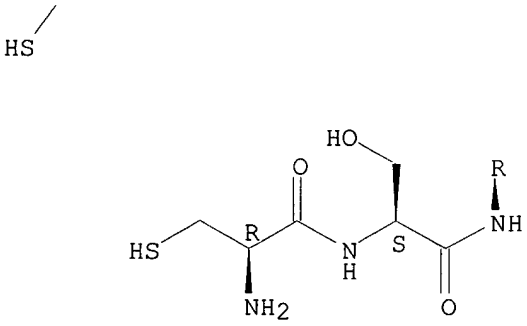

RN 372189-65-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Isoleucine, L-cysteinylglycyl-L-tyrosyl-L-seryl-L-asparaginyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminylglycyl-L-valyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-tyrosyl-L-tryptophyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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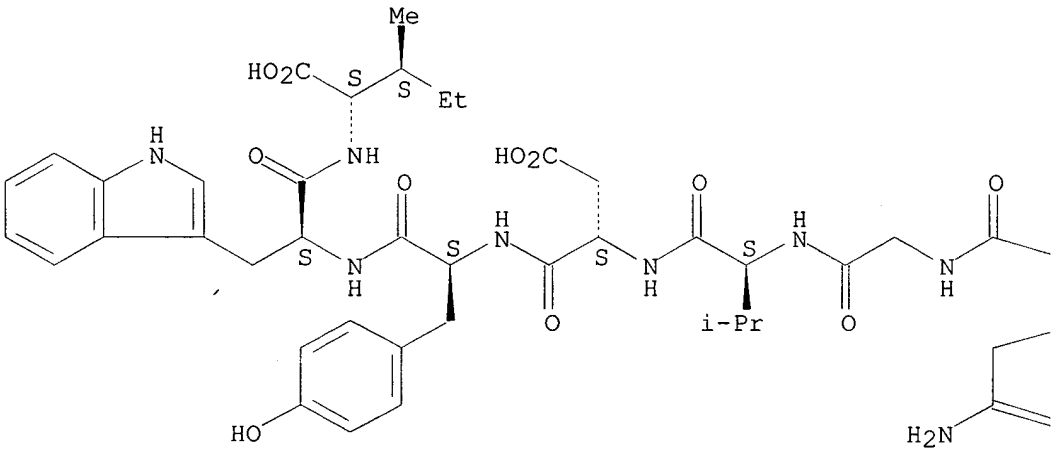

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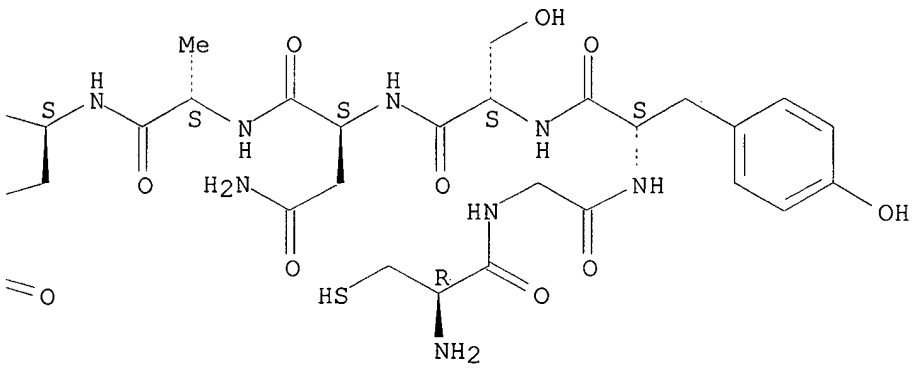

RN 372189-72-5 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-seryl-L-valyl-L-alanyl-L-lysyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-prolyl-L-arginyl-L-threonyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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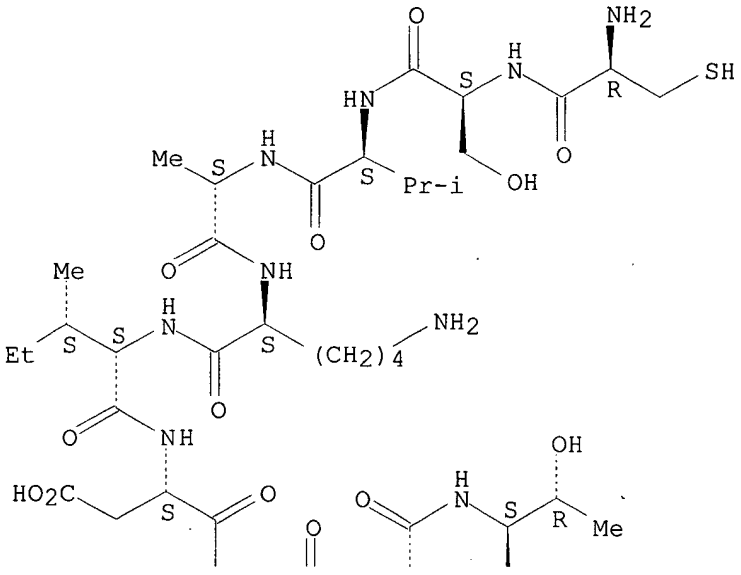

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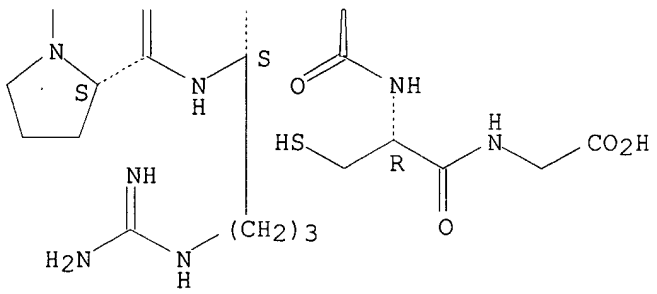

RN 372189-75-8 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinylglycyl-L-seryl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-prolyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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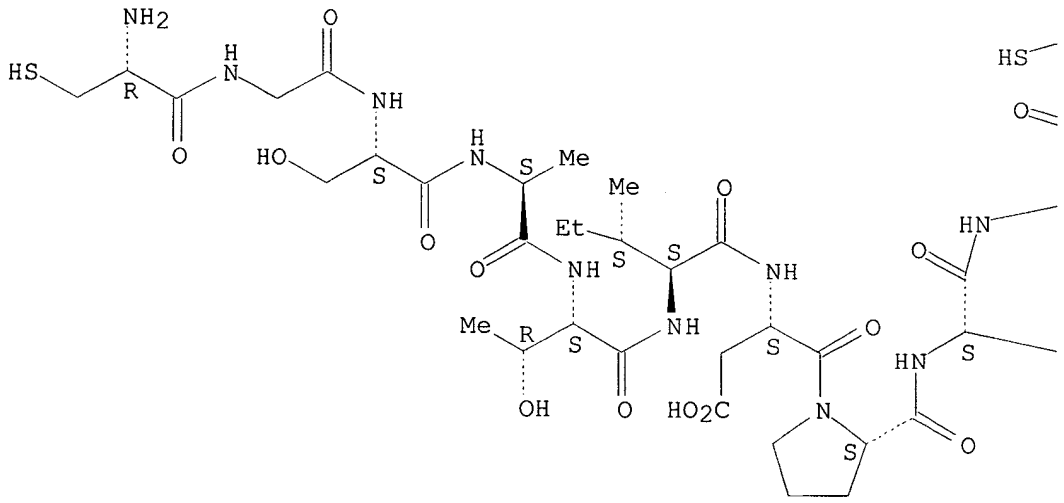

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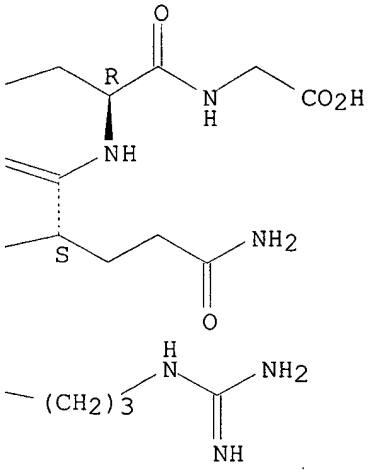

RN 372189-76-9 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-asparaginyl-L-alanyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-asparaginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-methionyl-L-tyrosyl-L-prolyl-L-glutaminyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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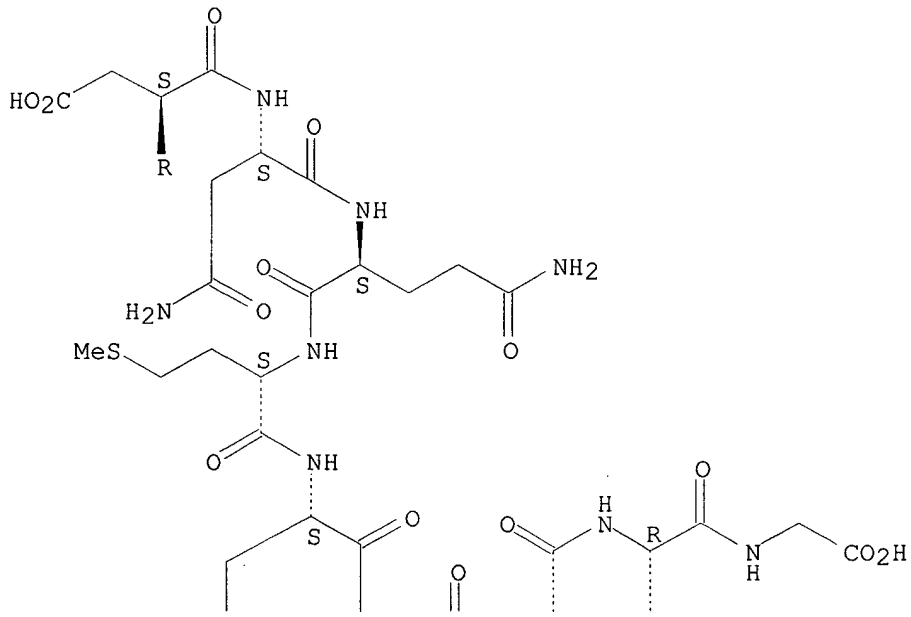

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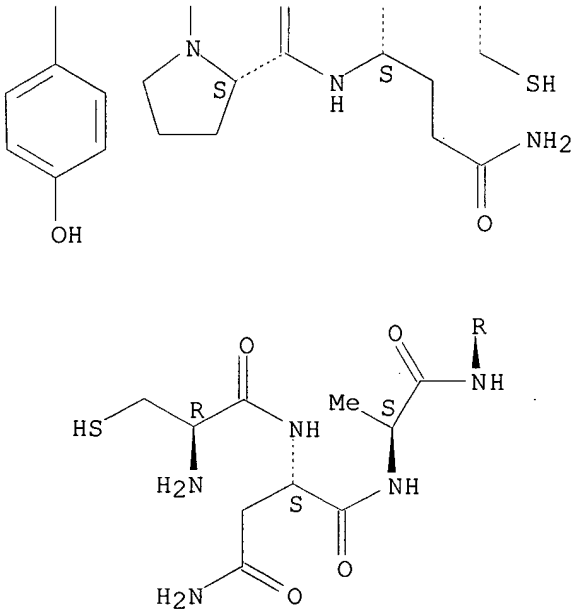

RN 372189-77-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-alanyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-seryl-L-serylglycyl-L-tyrosyl-L-prolyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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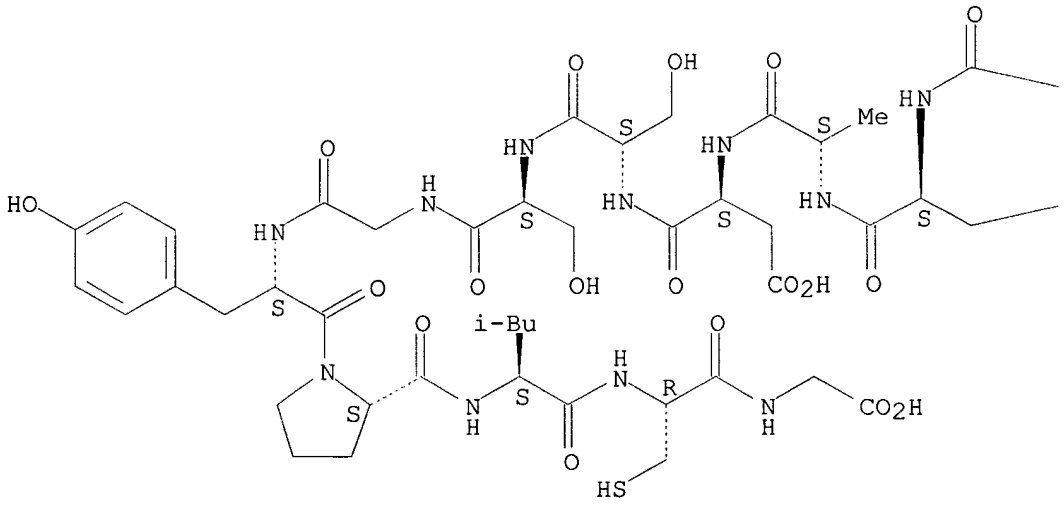

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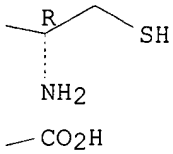

RN 372189-81-6 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-asparaginyl-L-alanyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-seryl-L-tryptophylglycyl-L-tyrosyl-L-prolyl-L-arginyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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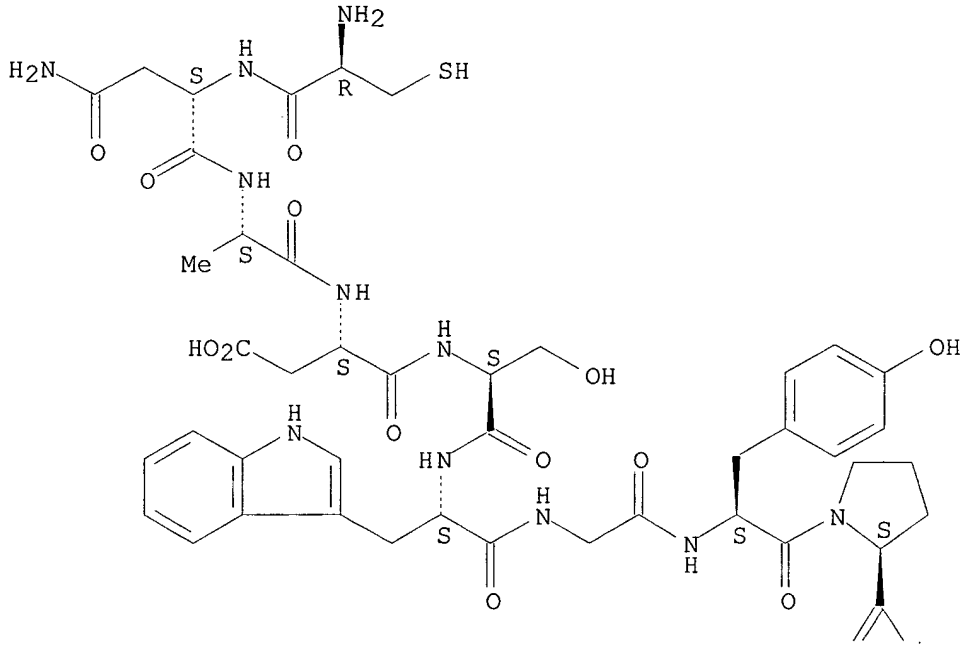

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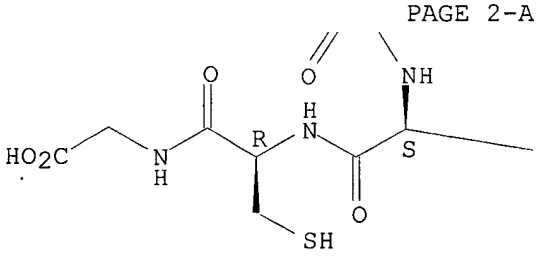

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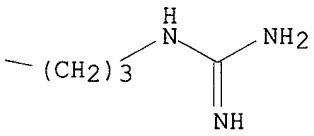

RN 372189-82-7 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-valyl-L-histidyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-arginyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-threonyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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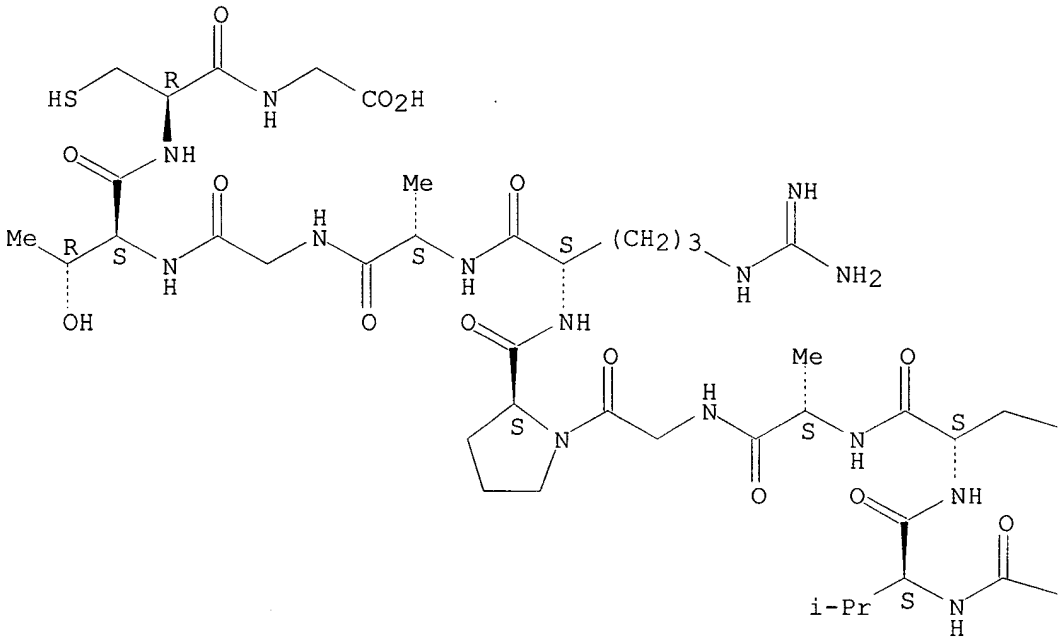

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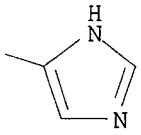

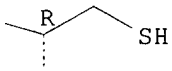

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RN 372189-83-8 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-leucyl-L-serylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-valyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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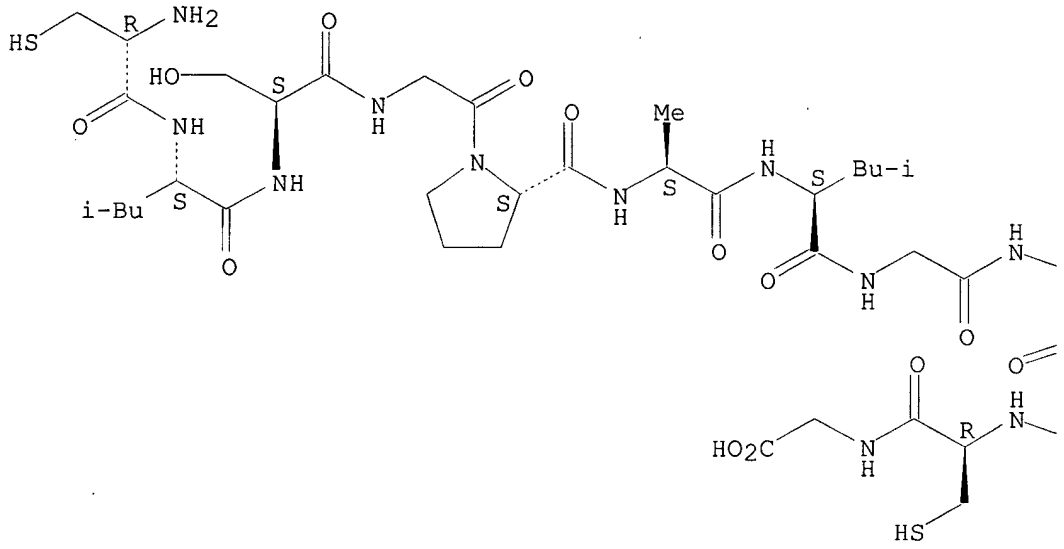

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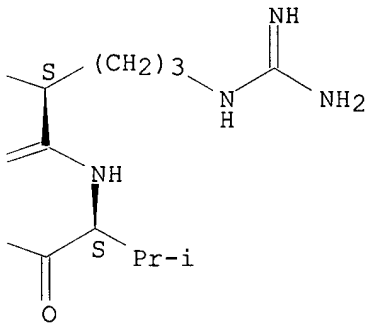

RN 372189-84-9 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-seryl-L-prolyl-L-tryptophyl-L-tyrosyl-L-seryl-L-valyl-L-prolyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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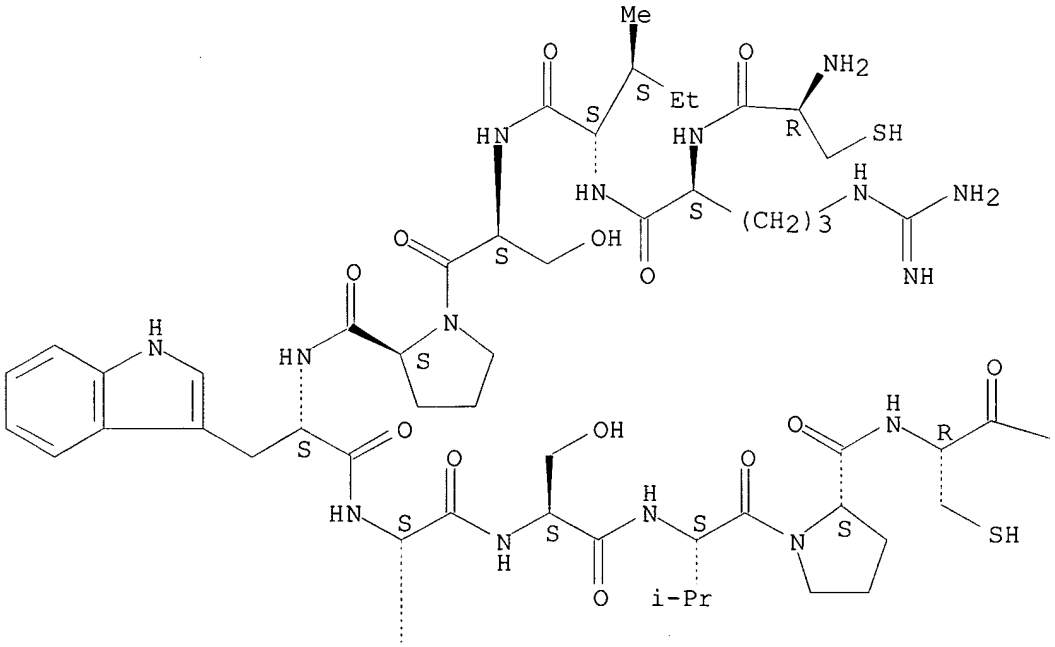

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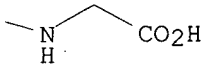

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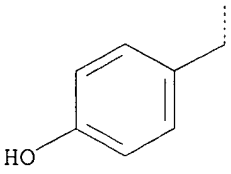

RN 372189-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, L-cysteinyl-L-leucyl-L-serylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-glutaminyl-L-seryl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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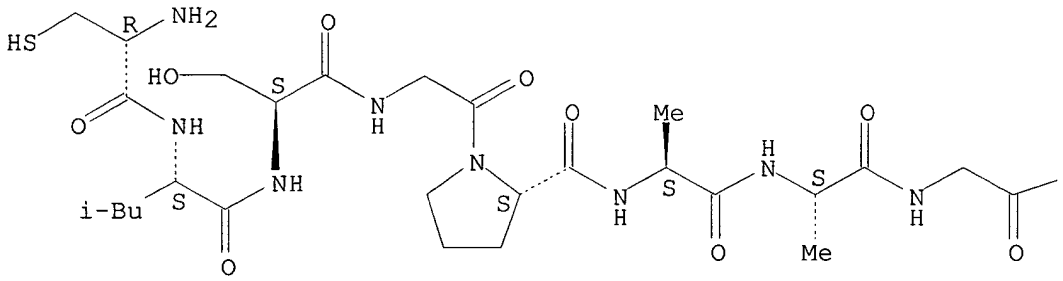
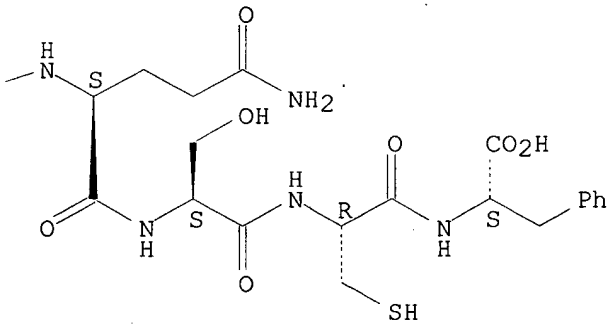


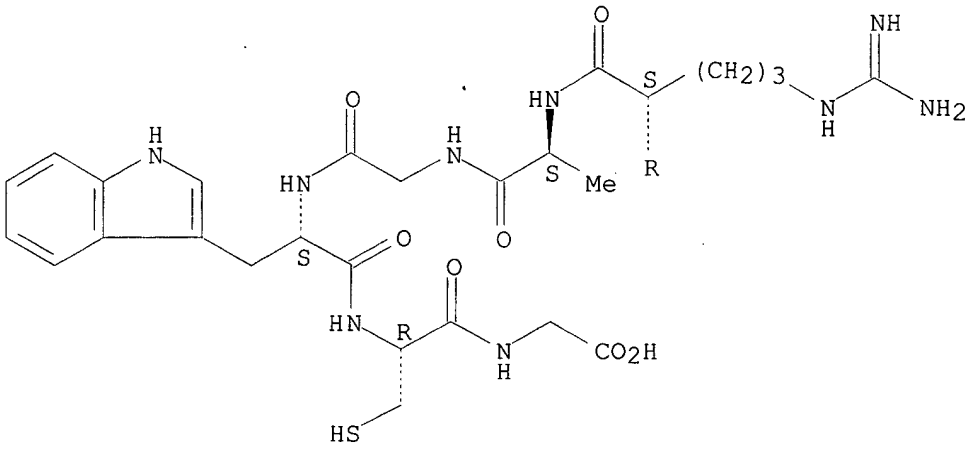
PAGE 1-B



RN 372189-86-1 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-isoleucyl-L-threonyl-L-arginylglycyl-L-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-tryptophyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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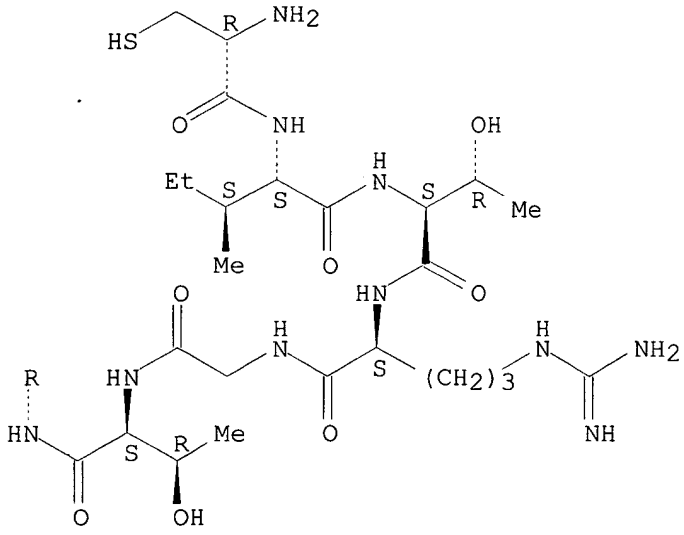
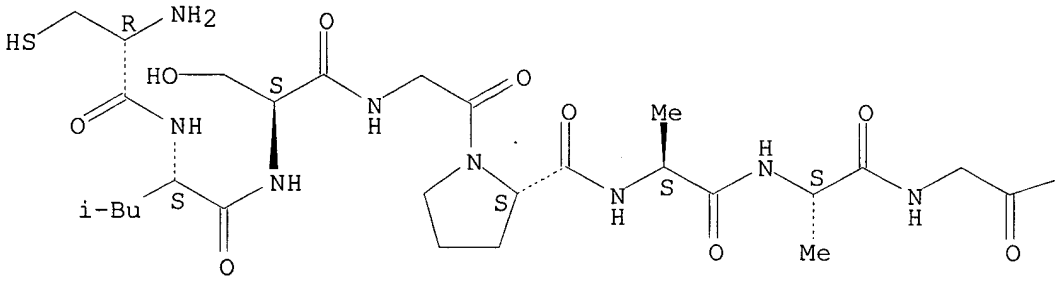


RN 372189-87-2 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-leucyl-L-serylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-glutaminyl-L-seryl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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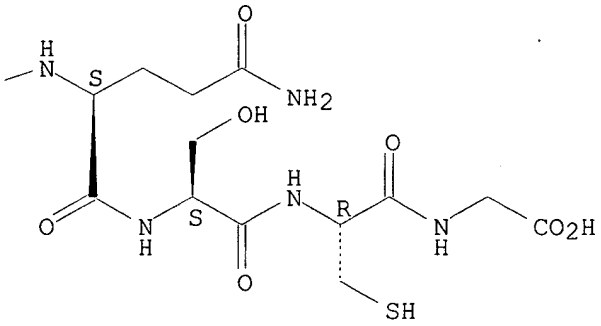
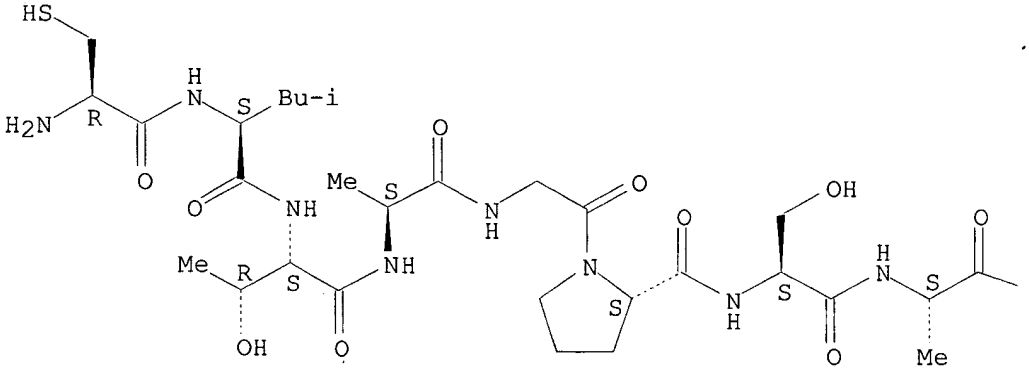


RN 372189-88-3 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-leucyl-L-threonyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-seryl-L-alanylglycyl-L-tyrosyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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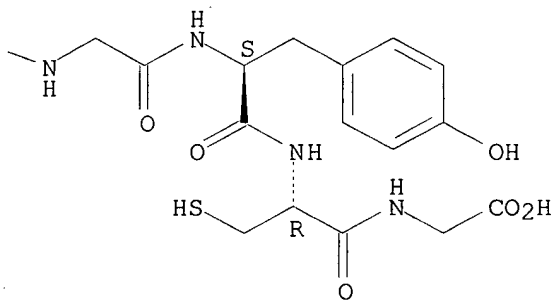
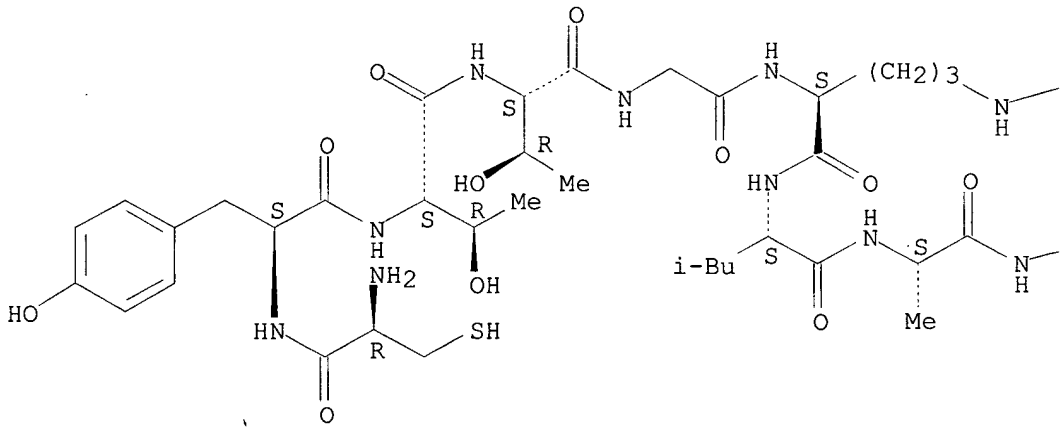


RN 372189-89-4 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-L-threonyl-L-threonylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-leucyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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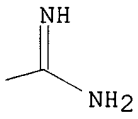

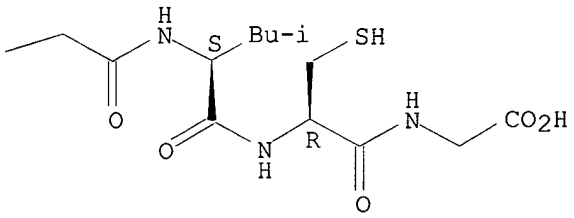

RN 372189-90-7 HCAPLUS
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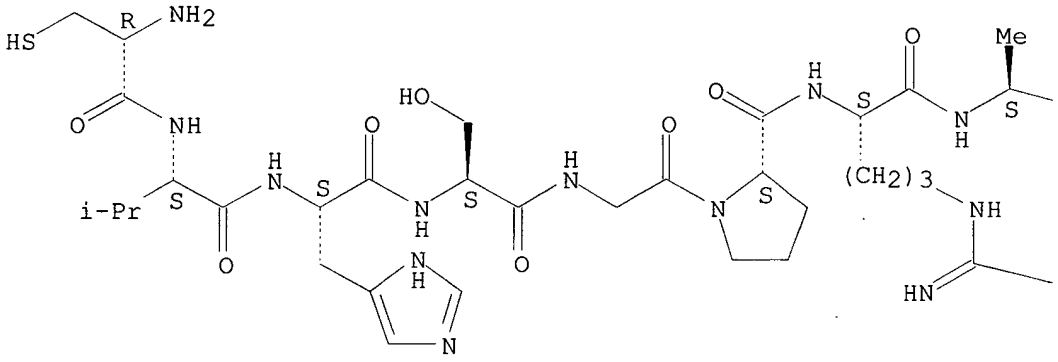
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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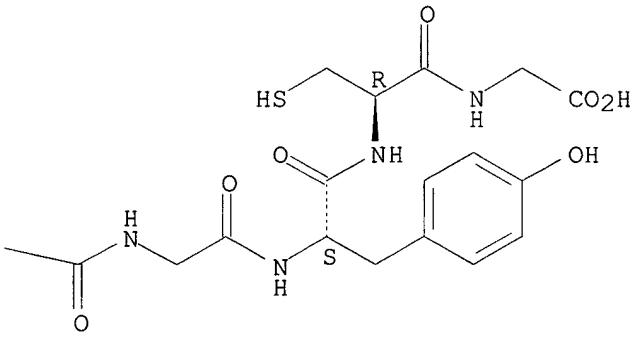

RN 372189-91-8 HCAPLUS
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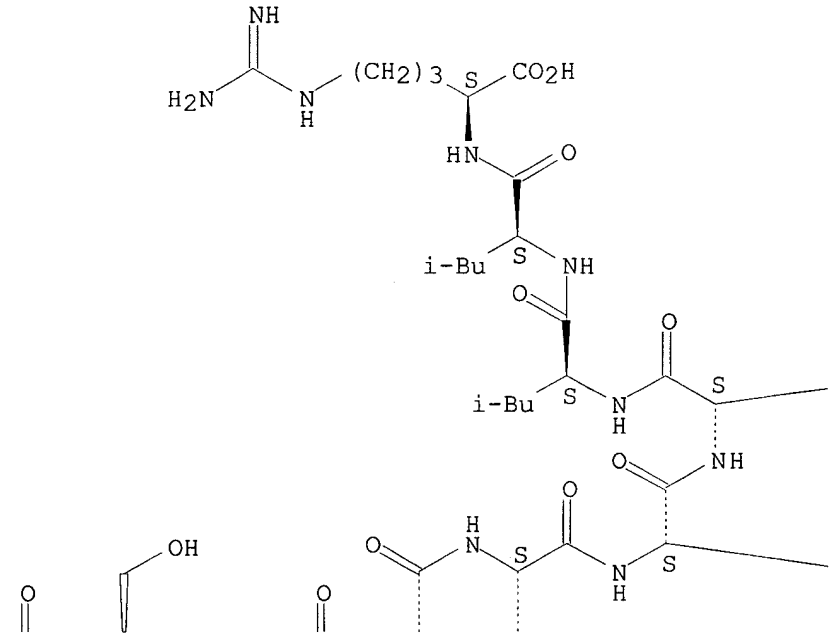
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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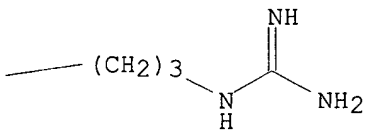

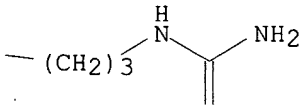

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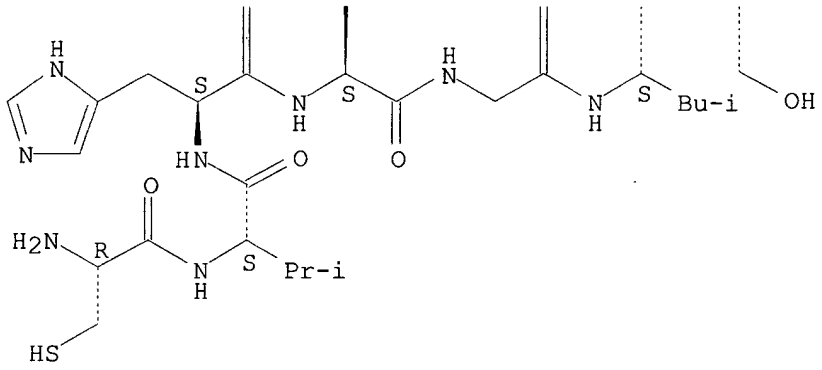


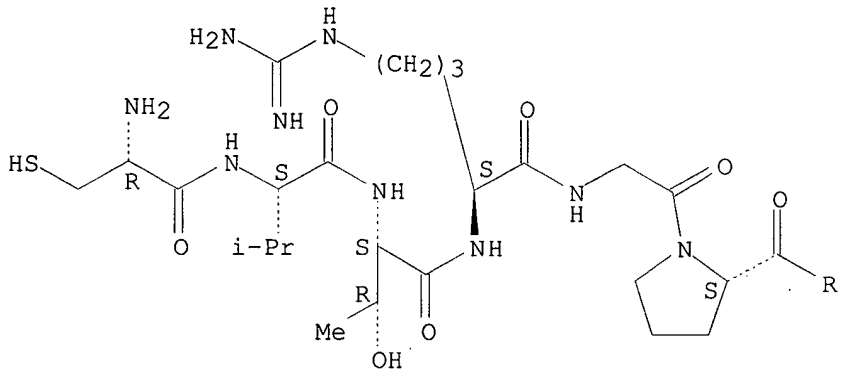
PAGE 2-B

NH

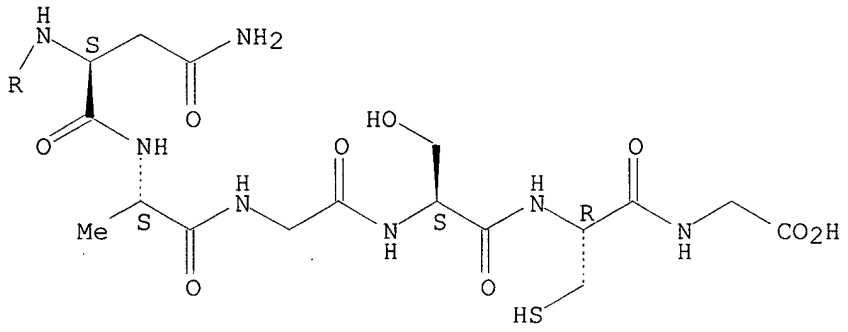
RN 372189-92-9 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-valyl-L-threonyl-L-arginylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-asparaginyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-seryl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



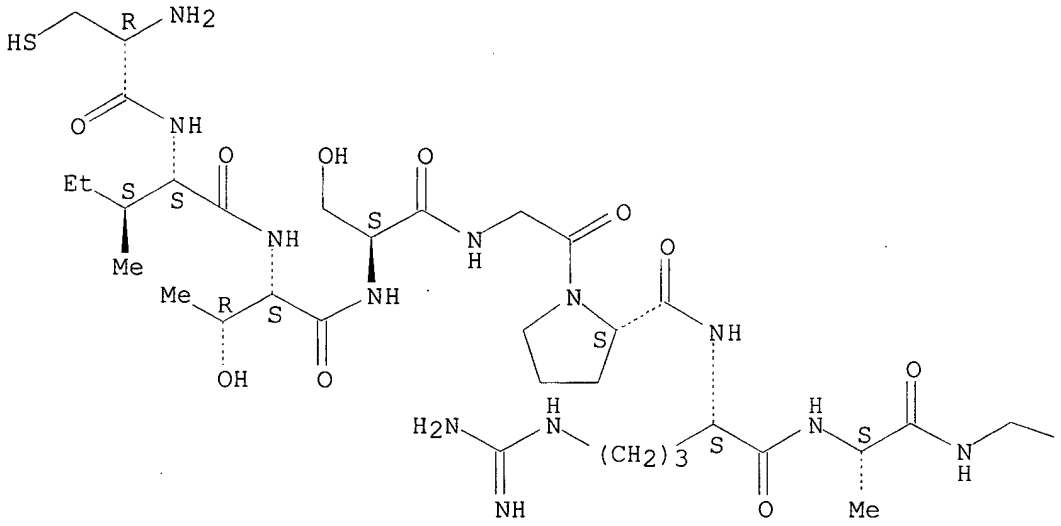
PAGE 2-A



RN 372189-93-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-isoleucyl-L-threonyl-L-serylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-arginyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-asparaginyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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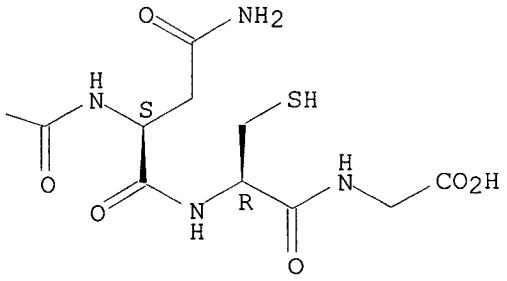


L15 ANSWER 3 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:816487 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:356752
TITLE: Epitope synchronization in antigen presenting cells
INVENTOR(S): Simard, John J. L.; Diamond, David C.; Lei, Xiang-Dong
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CTL Immunotherapies Corp., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 131 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001082963	A2	20011108	WO 2001-US13806	20010427

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2000-560465 A 20000428
US 2000-561074 A 20000428
US 2000-561571 A 20000428
US 2000-561572 A 20000428

AB Disclosed herein are vaccines and methods for inducing an immune response against cancer cells and cells infected with intracellular parasites. Vaccines having housekeeping epitopes are disclosed. The housekeeping epitope is formed by housekeeping proteasomes in peripheral cells, but not by professional antigen presenting cells. A vaccine contg. a housekeeping epitope that is derived from an antigen assocd. with a peripheral target cell can thus direct an immune response against the target cell. Methods of treatment are also disclosed, which involve administering a vaccine having a housekeeping epitope.

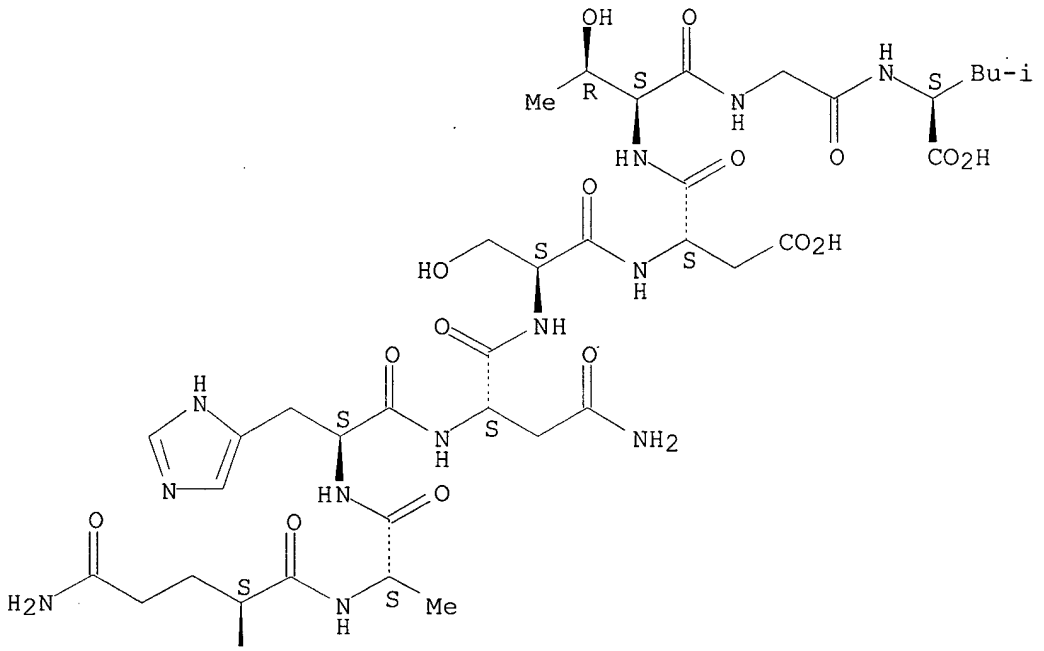
IT **372961-27-8 372961-40-5 372961-43-8**
372961-48-3
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vaccines comprising housekeeping antigen epitope for inducing immune response against cancer and infectious diseases)

RN 372961-27-8 HCAPLUS

CN L-Leucine, L-cysteinyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanyl-L-histidyl-L-asparaginyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-threonylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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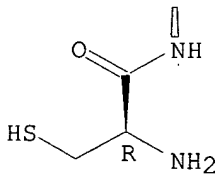
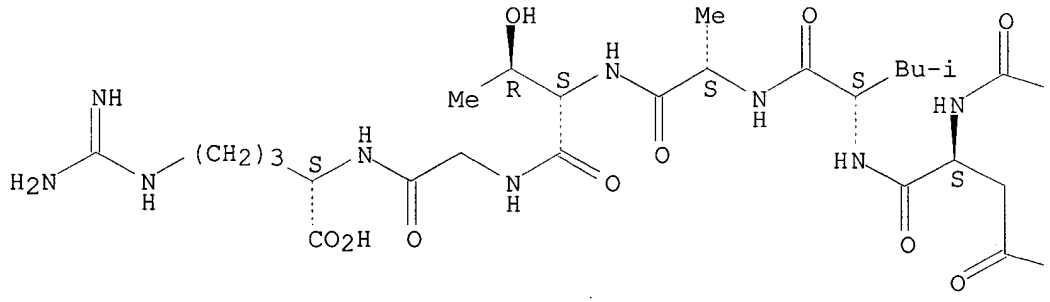


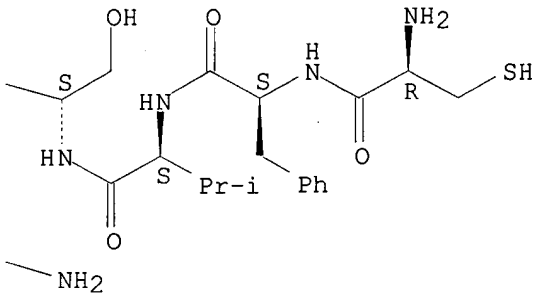
RN 372961-40-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, L-cysteinyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-valyl-L-seryl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-threonylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



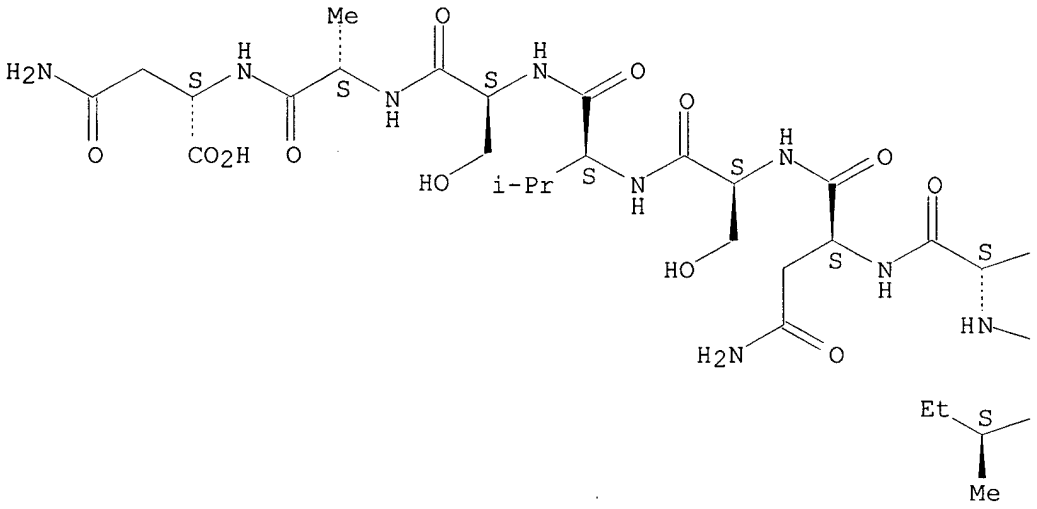
PAGE 1-B



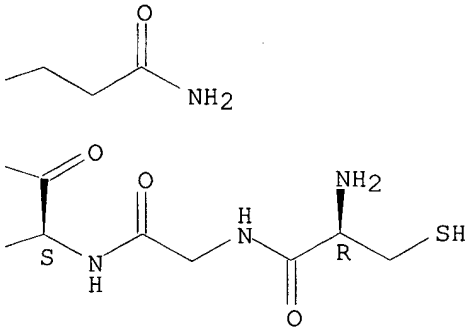
RN 372961-43-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Asparagine, L-cysteinylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-asparaginyl-L-seryl-L-valyl-L-seryl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



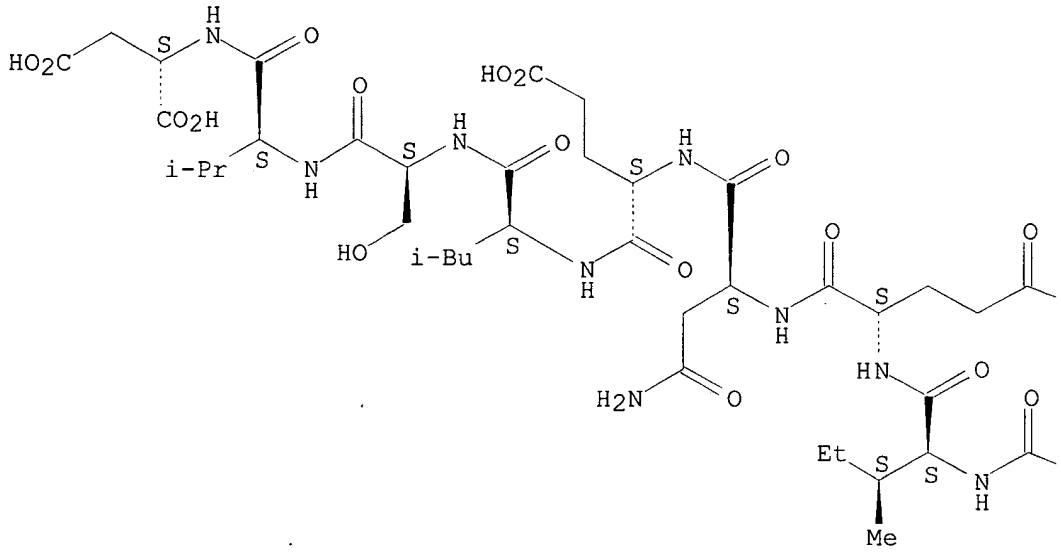
PAGE 1-B

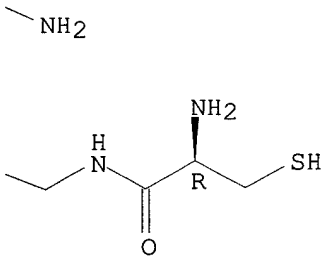


RN 372961-48-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Aspartic acid, L-cysteinylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-asparaginyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-seryl-L-valyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





L15 ANSWER 4 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:781111 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:340142
TITLE: Prescreening of peptide libraries for non-specific binding in selection of target-specific ligands from a peptide library
INVENTOR(S): Estell, David A.; Murray, Christopher J.; Tijerina, Pilar; Chen, Yiyou
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genencor International, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001079479	A2	20011025	WO 2001-US11811	20010411

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-197259 P 20000414

AB A selective targeting method is disclosed comprising contacting a library of ligands, **particularly** a peptide library, with an anti-target to allow the ligands to bind to the anti-target; sepg. the non-binding ligands from the anti-target bound ligands, contacting the non-binding anti-target ligands with a target allowing the unbound ligands to bind with the target to form a target-bound ligand **complex**; sepg. the

target-bound ligand **complex** from ligands which do not bind to the target, and identifying the target-bound ligands on the target-bound ligand **complex** wherein the target-bound ligands have a KD in the range of about 10-7 to 10-10 M. Addnl. claimed are the ligands identified according to the method. A method of screening a peptide library for specific ligands that uses a preliminary counter selection for non-specific binding is described. The preliminary screen is against common matrixes for immobilization such as fabrics, ceramics, glass, stainless steel and plastic. Unbound peptides are then screened for specific binding to a preferred target. Preferably, the target-bound ligands have a KD in the range of about 10-7 to 10-10 M. The uses of the present invention extend to antibody epitope mapping, identifying new ligands for binding mols. like enzymes and hormone receptors, identifying new pesticides, drug development, identifying industrial catalysts, identifying in vivo and in vitro diagnostic agents, increasing efficiency of enzyme catalysts, controlling protease action in vivo, changing inhibitory properties of targeted proteins, developing a targeted enzyme, for selective delivery of **gene therapy** vectors to specific tissues or cell types and for use in drug delivery or targeted activities.

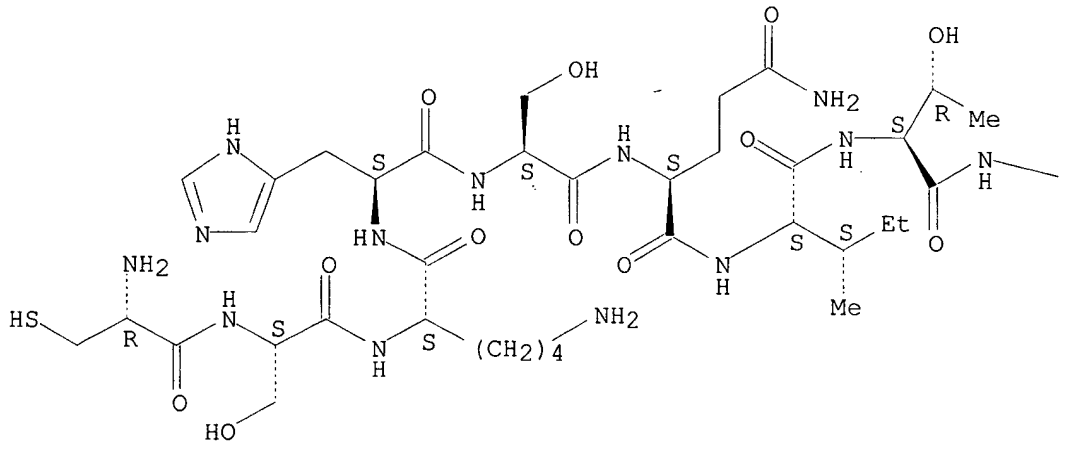
IT **370101-74-9 370101-75-0 370101-76-1**
370101-78-3 370101-79-4 370101-81-8
370101-84-1 370101-85-2 370101-86-3
370101-87-4 370101-88-5 370101-89-6
370101-92-1 370101-93-2 370101-94-3
370101-95-4 370101-96-5 370101-98-7
RL: BPR (Biological process); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ligand for vascular endothelial growth factor; prescreening of peptide libraries for non-specific binding in selection of target-specific ligands from peptide library)

RN 370101-74-9 HCAPLUS

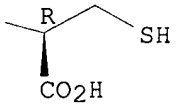
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-seryl-L-lysyl-L-histidyl-L-seryl-L-glutaminyl-L-isoleucyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



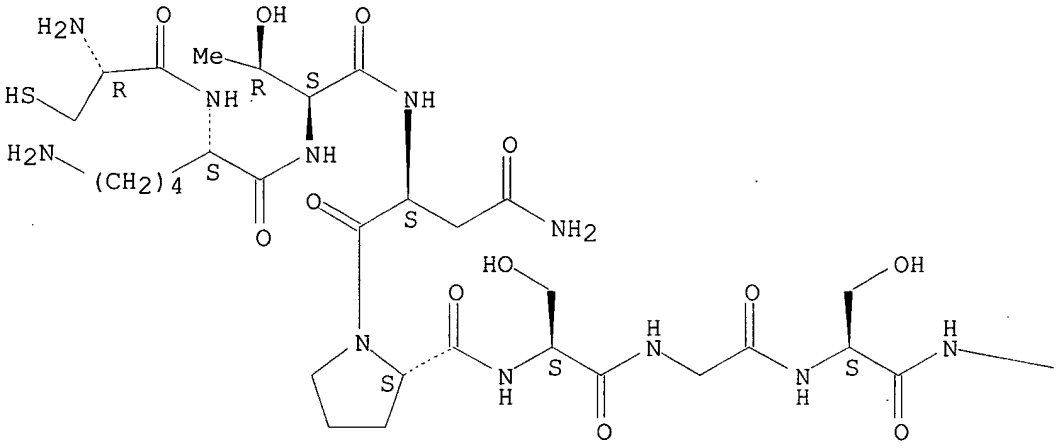
PAGE 1-B



RN 370101-75-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-lysyl-L-threonyl-L-asparaginyl-L-prolyl-L-serylglycyl-L-seryl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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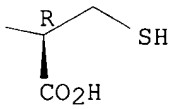
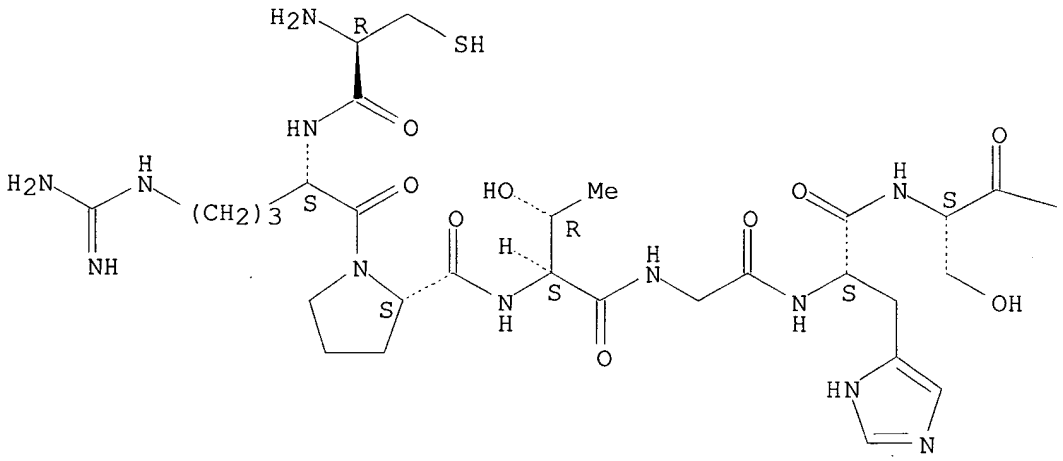


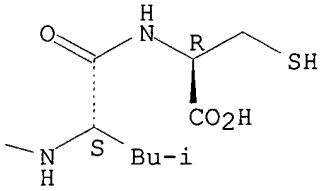
RN 370101-76-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-arginyl-L-prolyl-L-threonylglycyl-L-histidyl-L-seryl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



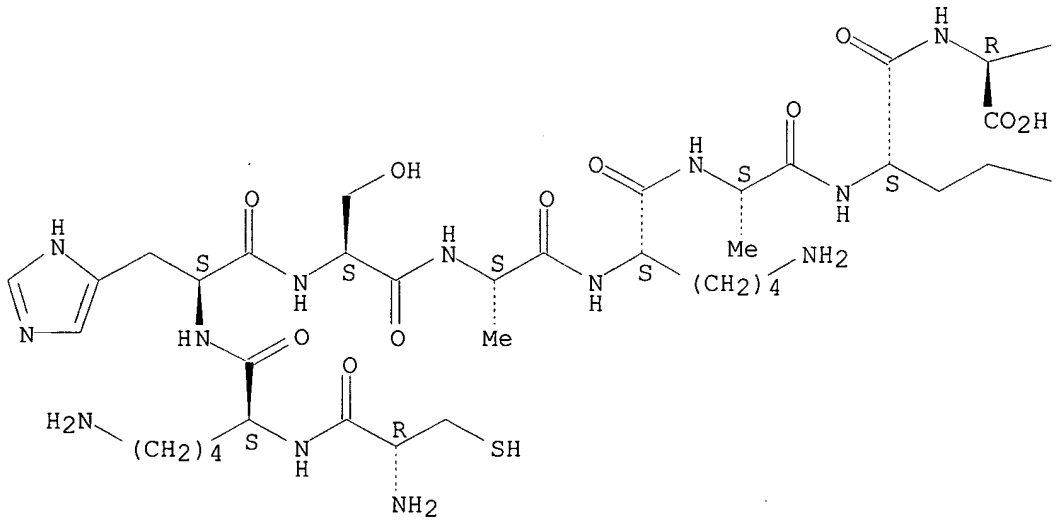
PAGE 1-B



RN 370101-78-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-lysyl-L-histidyl-L-seryl-L-alanyl-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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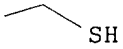
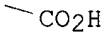
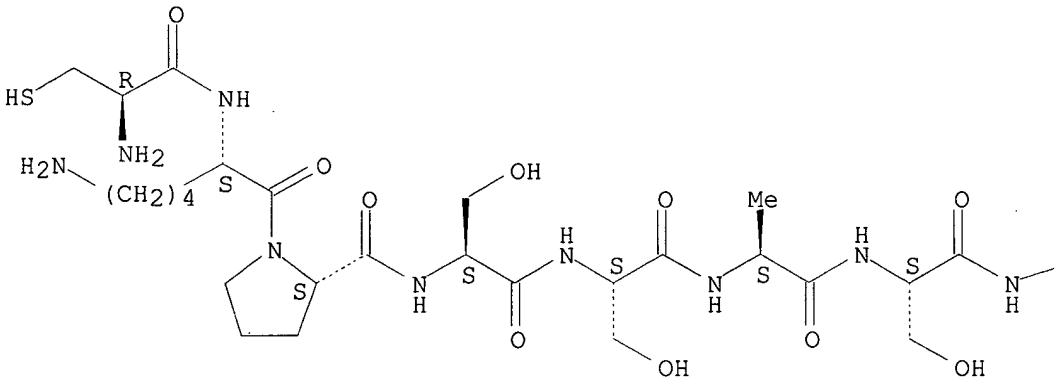




RN 370101-79-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-lysyl-L-prolyl-L-seryl-L-seryl-L-alanyl-L-seryl-L-seryl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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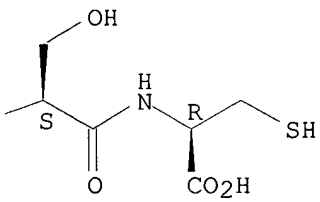

RN 370101-81-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-histidyl-L-tryptophyl-L-tryptophyl-L-valyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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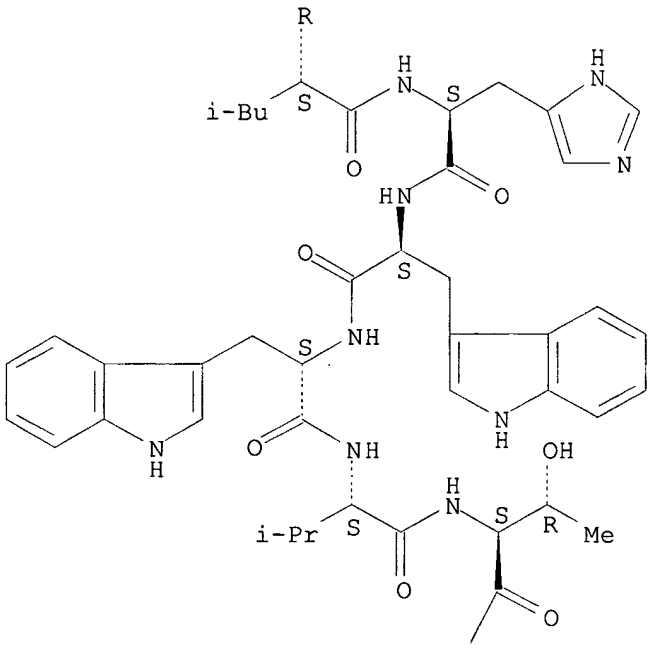

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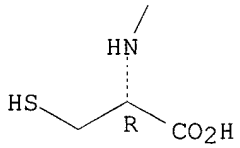
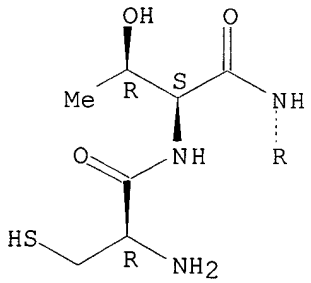
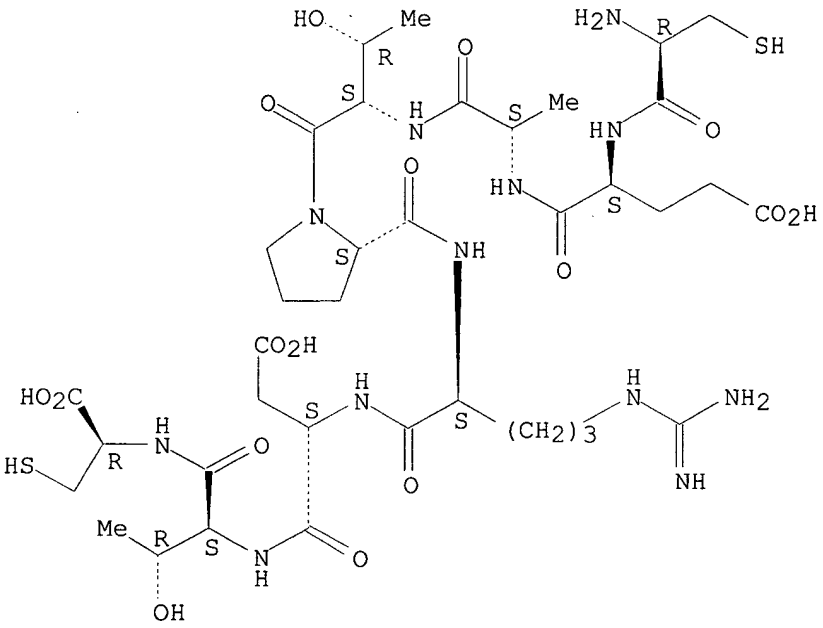




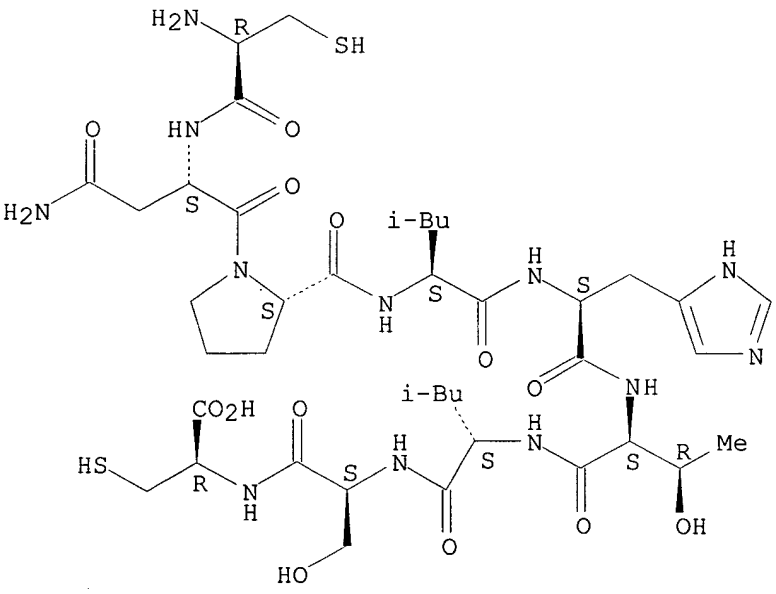
RN 370101-84-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-prolyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 370101-85-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-asparaginyl-L-prolyl-L-leucyl-L-histidyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-seryl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 370101-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-lysyl-L-histidyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-seryl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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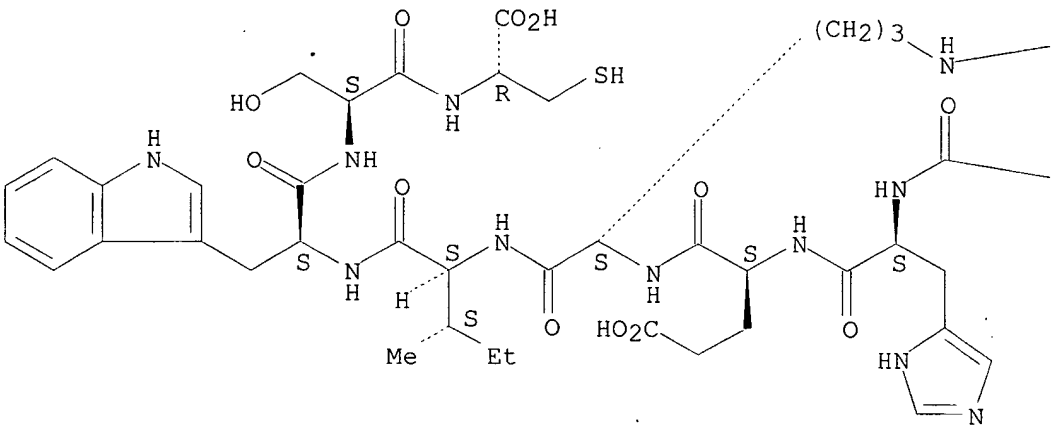

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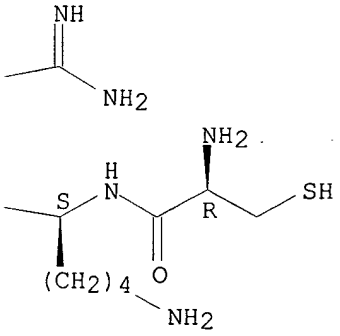
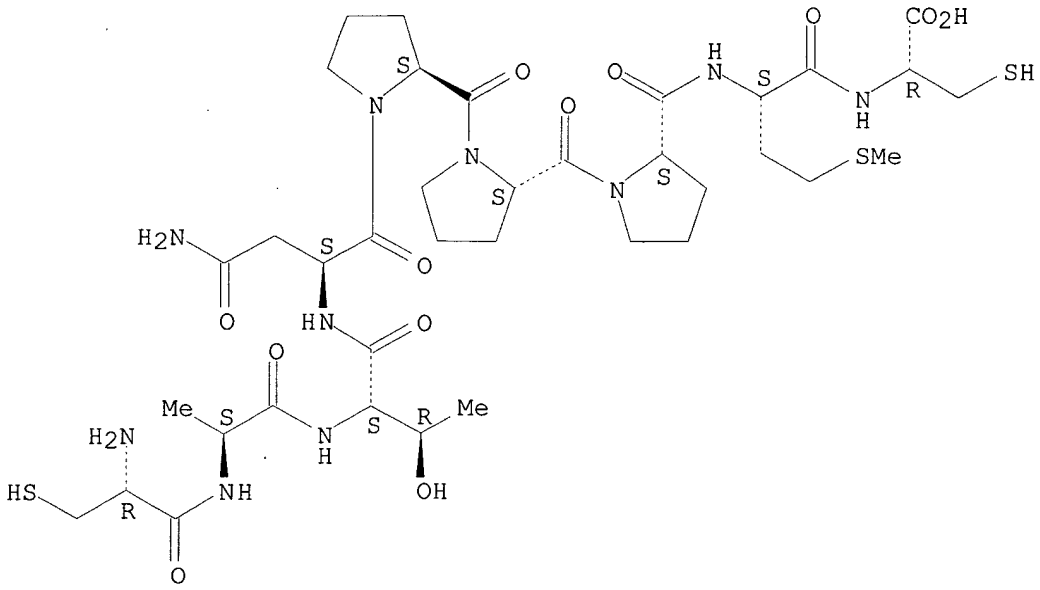


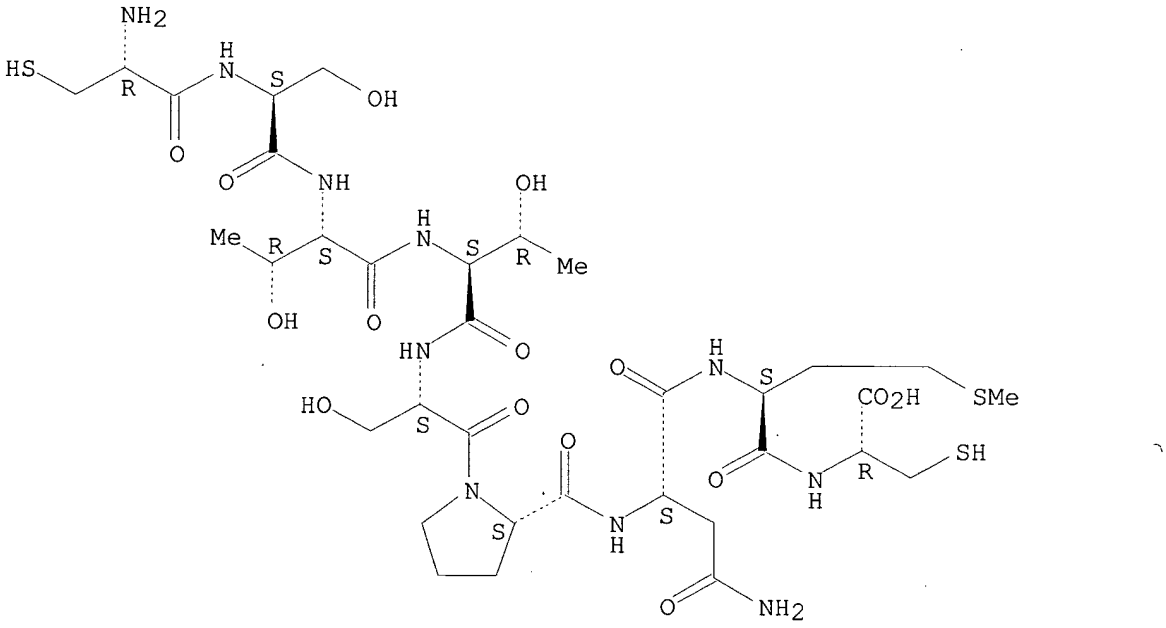
RN 370101-87-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-asparaginyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-methionyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 370101-88-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-seryl-L-threonyl-L-threonyl-L-seryl-L-prolyl-L-asparaginyl-L-methionyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 370101-89-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-alanyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-arginyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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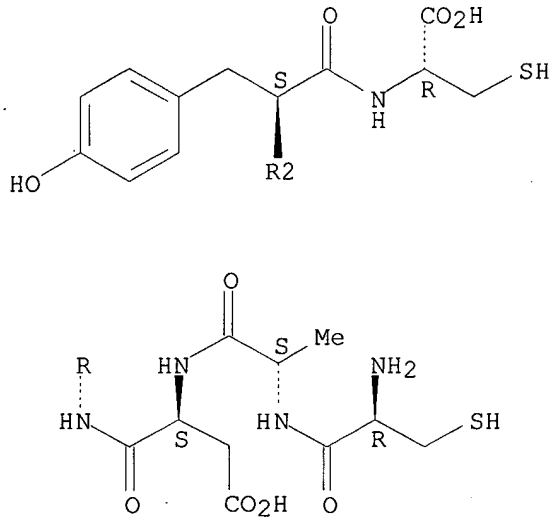

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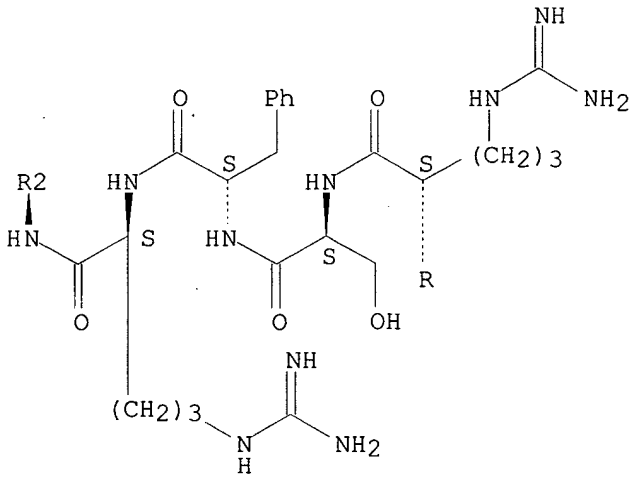

RN 370101-92-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-serylglycyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-threonyl-L-tryptophyl-L-methionyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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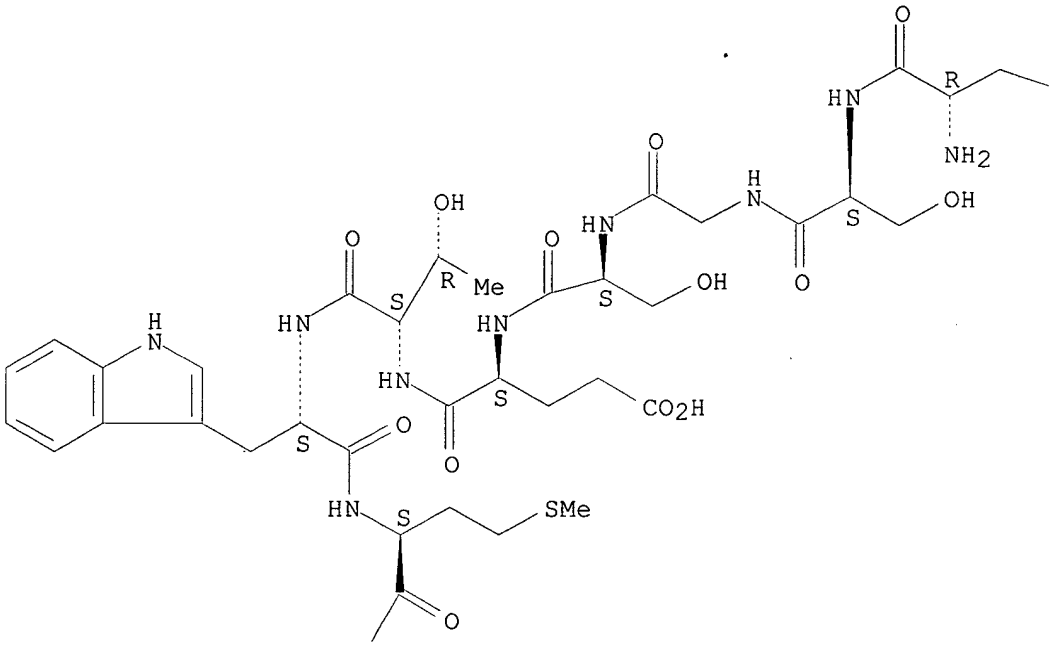

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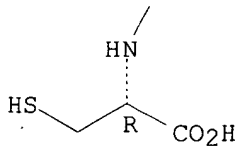
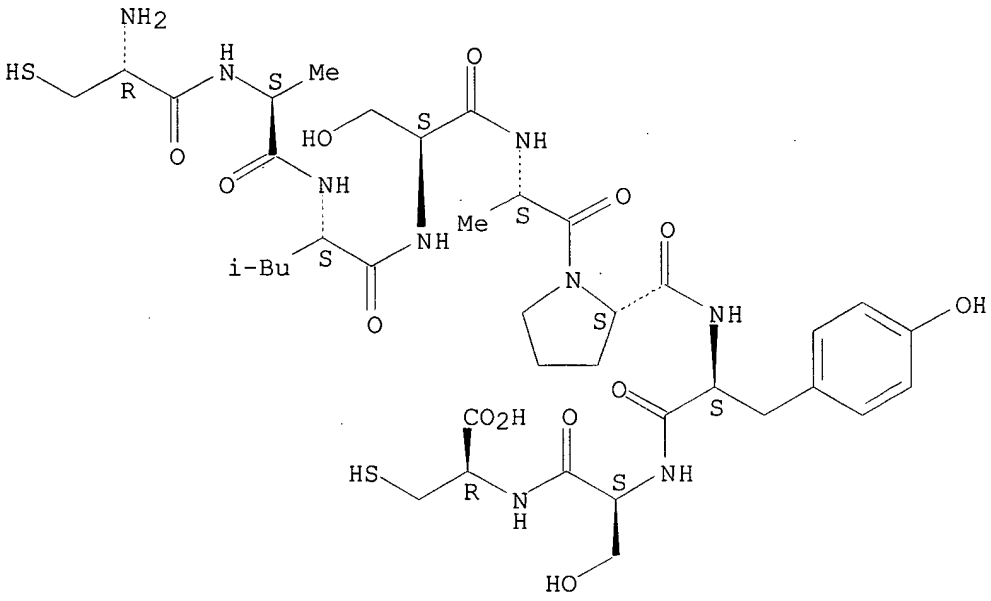


RN 370101-93-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-seryl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-tyrosyl-L-seryl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 370101-94-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-lysyl-L-methionyl-L-prolyl-L-threonyl-L-seryl-L-lysyl-L-valyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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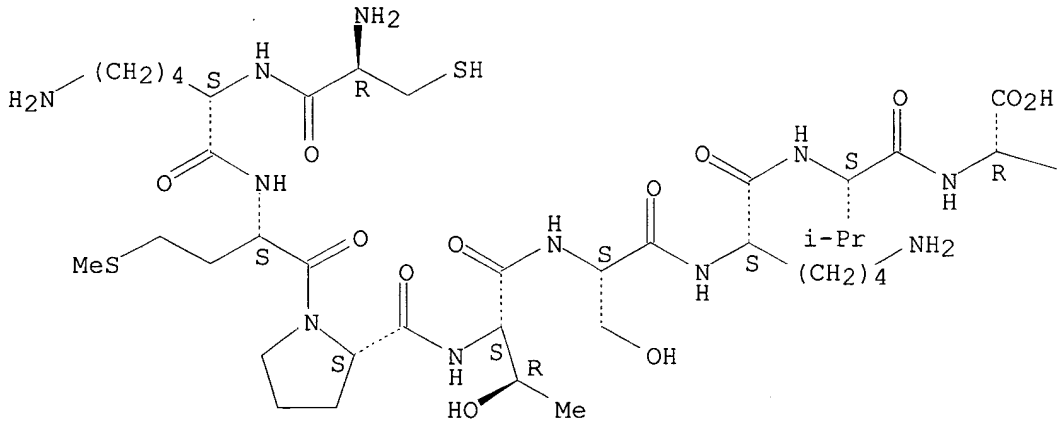

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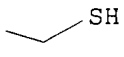

RN 370101-95-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-isoleucyl-L-threonyl-L-prolyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-prolyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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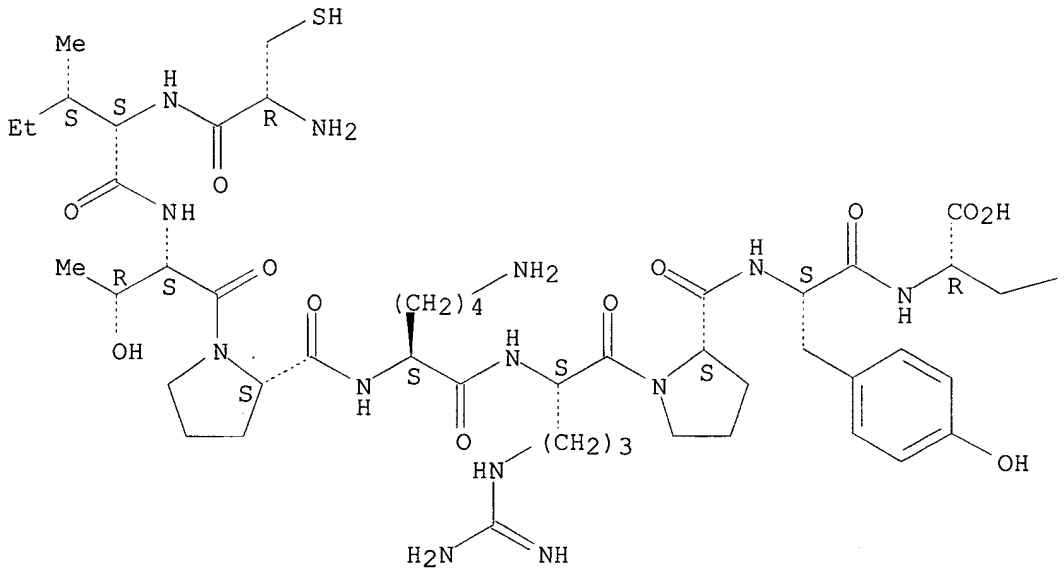

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SH

RN 370101-96-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-lysyl-L-tryptophyl-L-isoleucyl-L-valyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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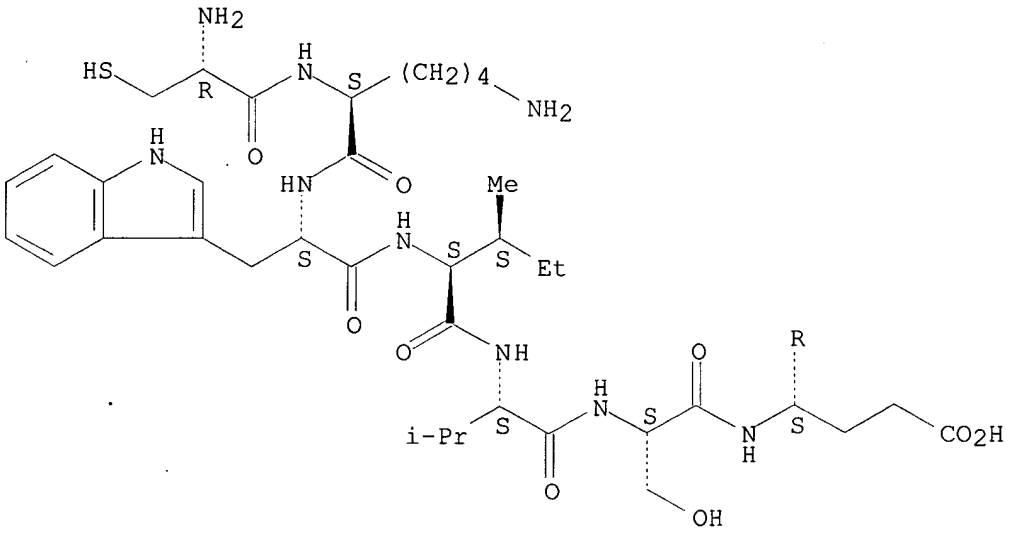

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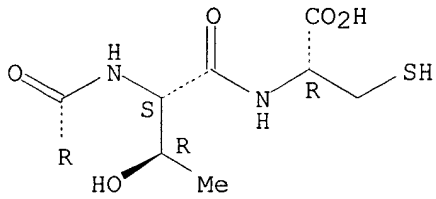

RN 370101-98-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-asparaginyl-L-valyl-L-glutaminyl-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-prolyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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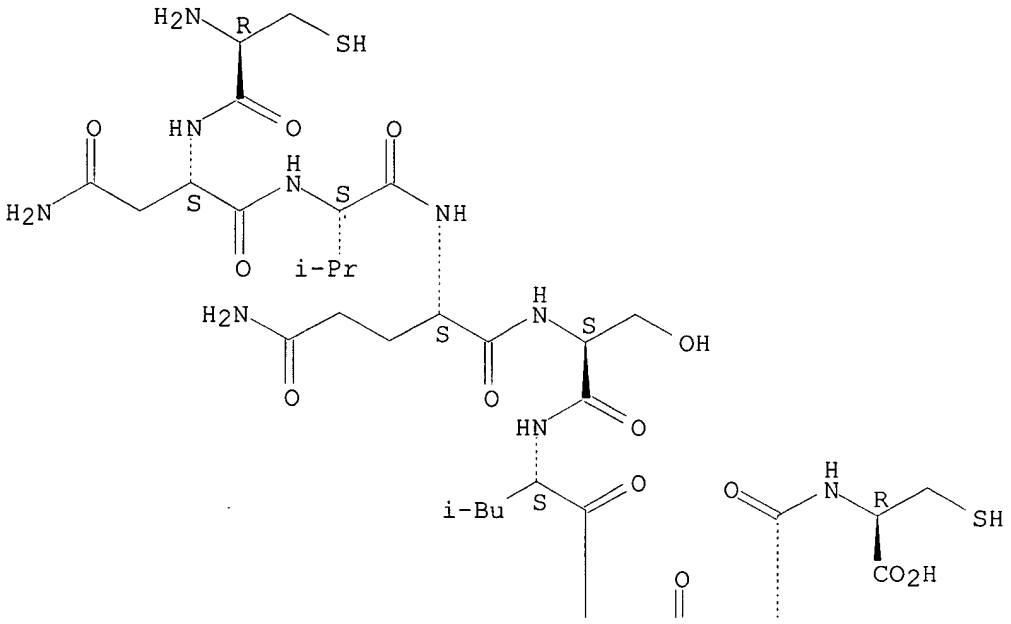

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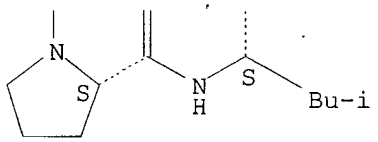

IT **370101-99-8 370102-00-4 370102-01-5**
370102-02-6 370102-03-7 370102-04-8
370102-05-9 370102-06-0 370102-08-2
370102-09-3
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; prescreening of peptide libraries for non-specific binding in selection of target-specific ligands from a peptide library)

RN 370101-99-8 HCAPLUS

CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-tyrosylglycyl-L-tryptophyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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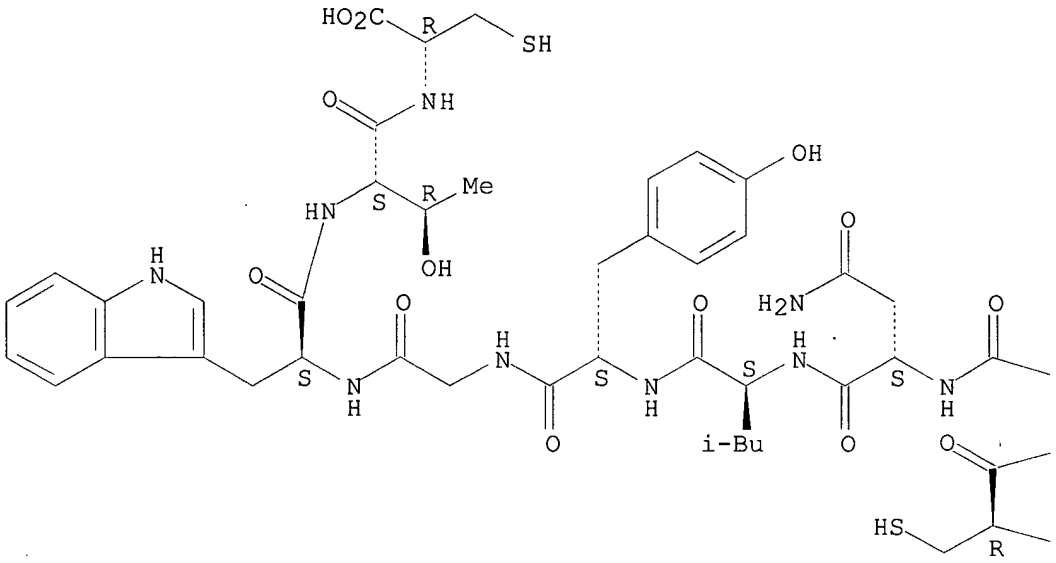

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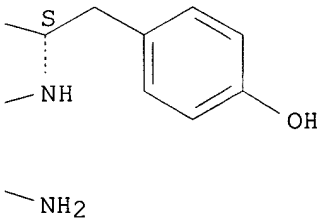

RN 370102-00-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-prolyl-L-threonyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-tryptophyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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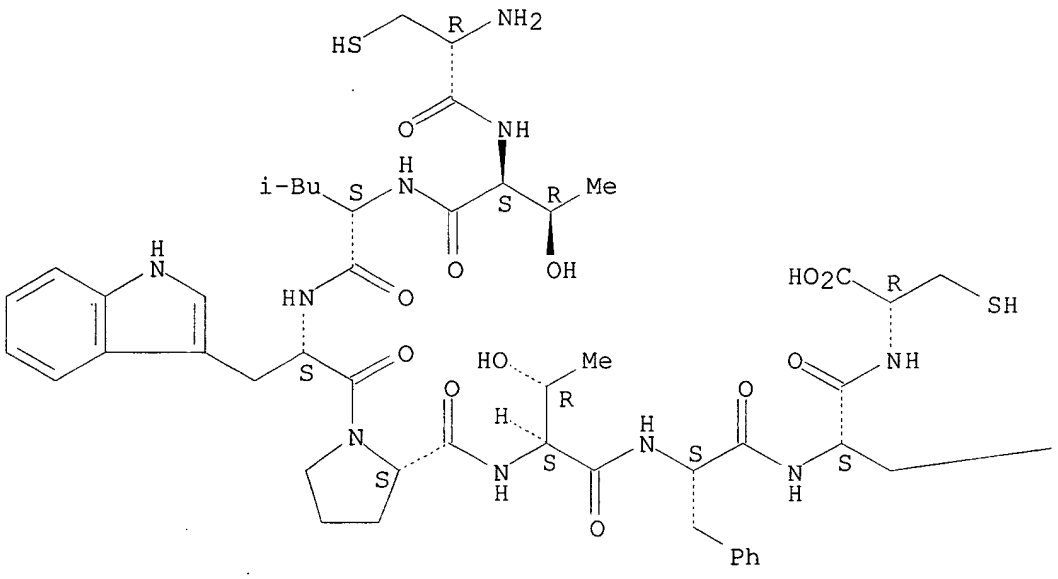

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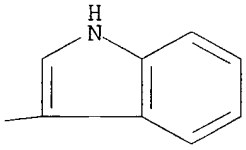

RN 370102-01-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-prolyl-L-histidyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-tryptophyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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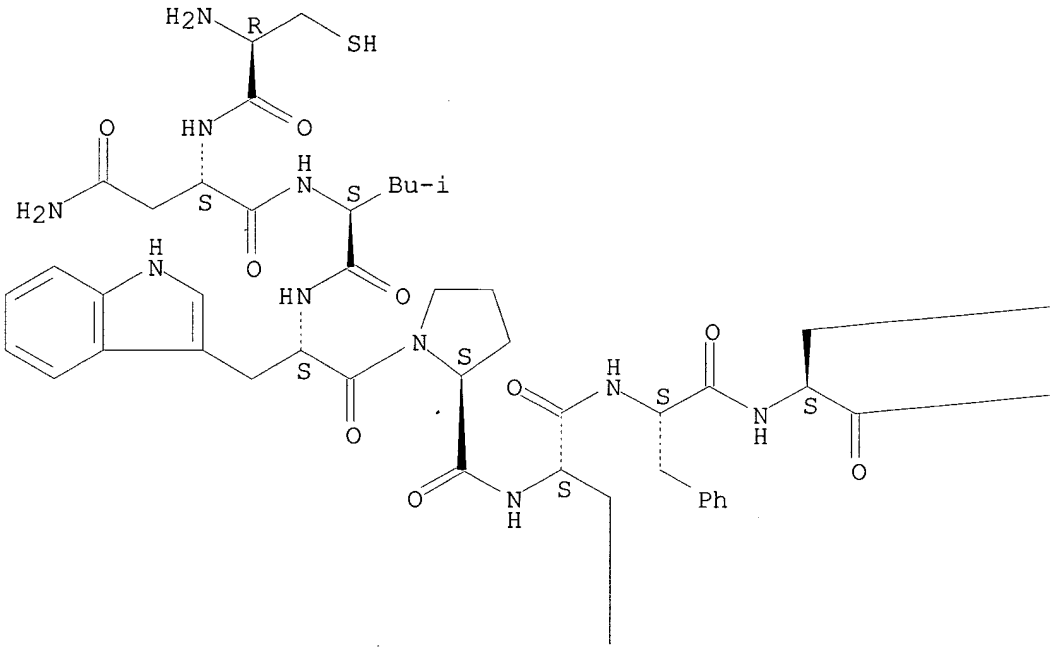

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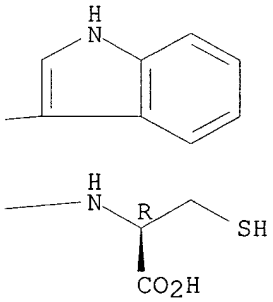

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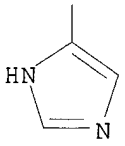

RN 370102-02-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-tryptophyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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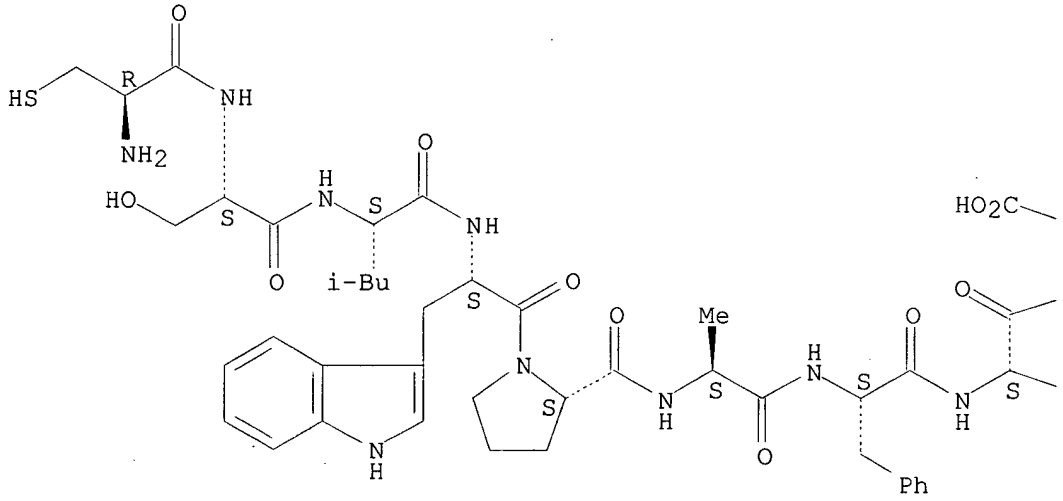

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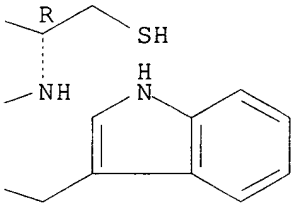

RN 370102-03-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-prolyl-L-histidyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-tryptophyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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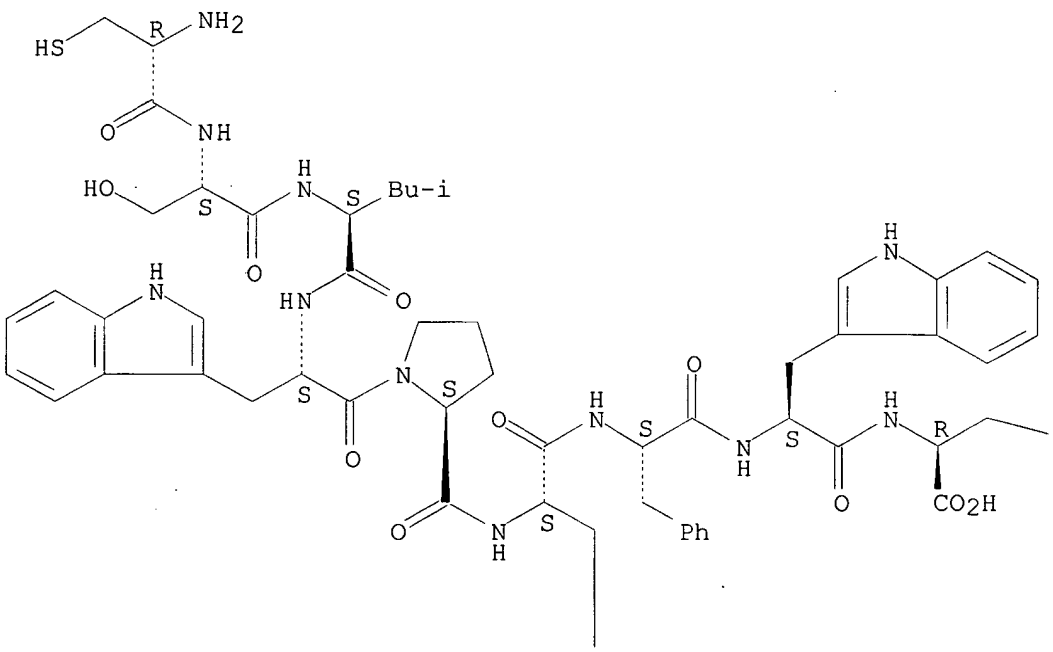

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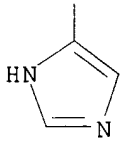
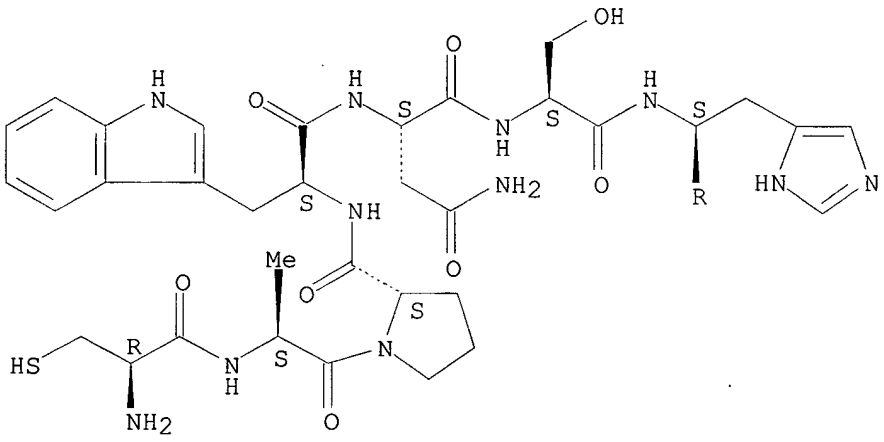


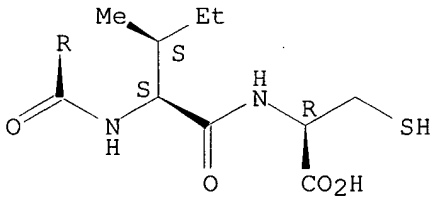
RN 370102-04-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-tryptophyl-L-asparaginyl-L-seryl-L-histidyl-L-isoleucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



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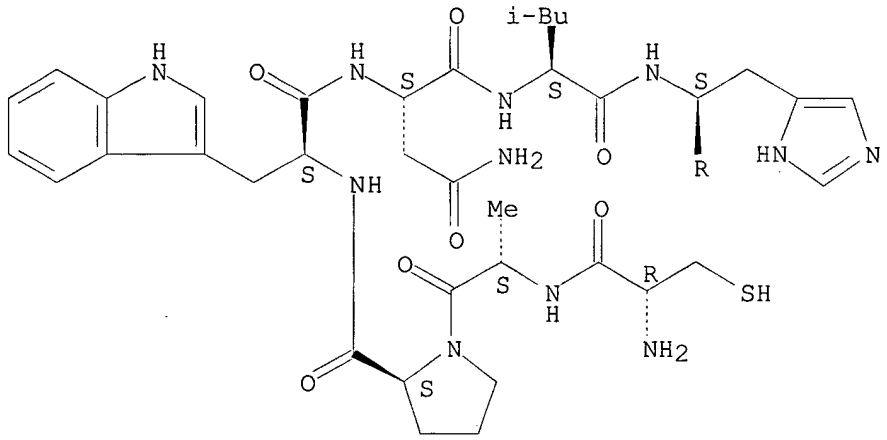
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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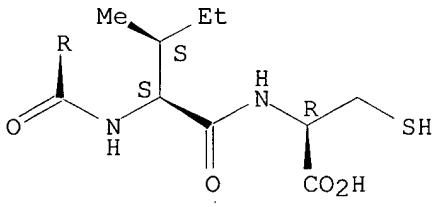

RN 370102-06-0 HCAPLUS
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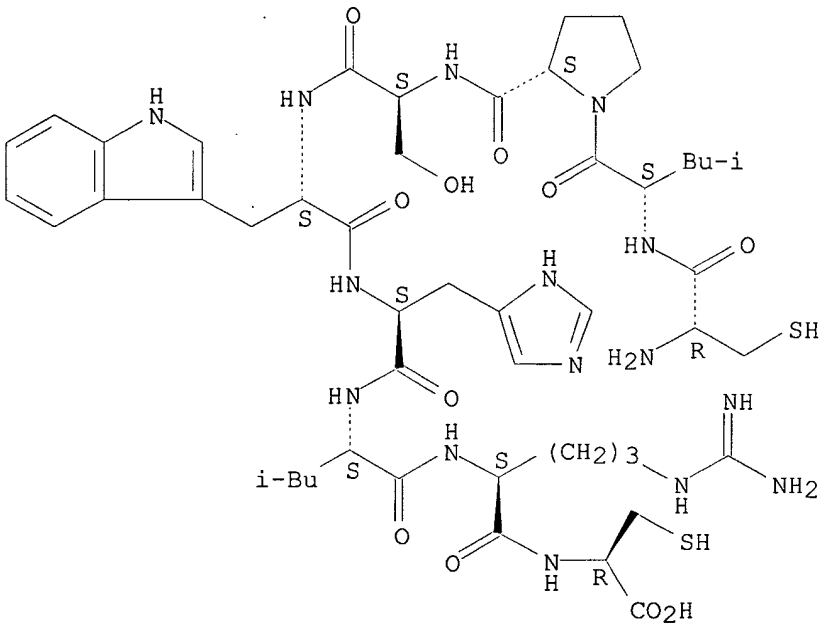
Absolute stereochemistry.



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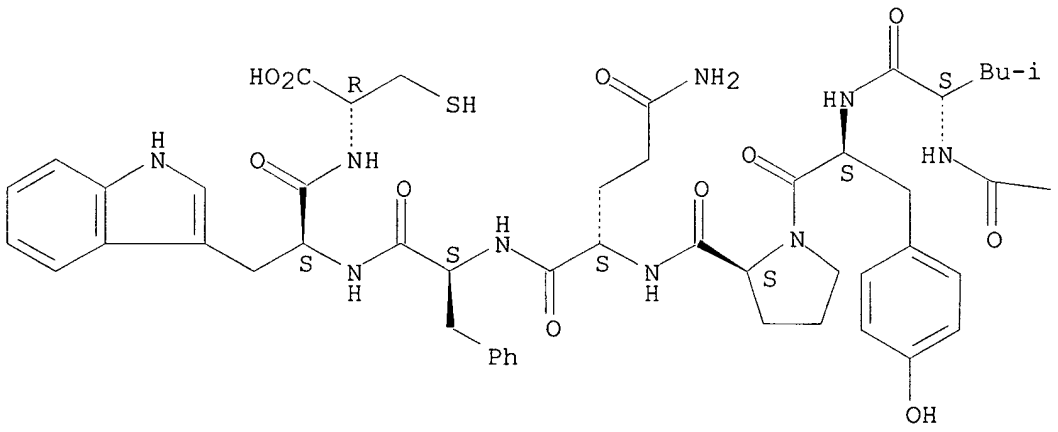
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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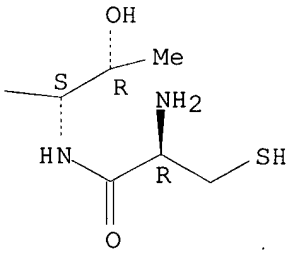

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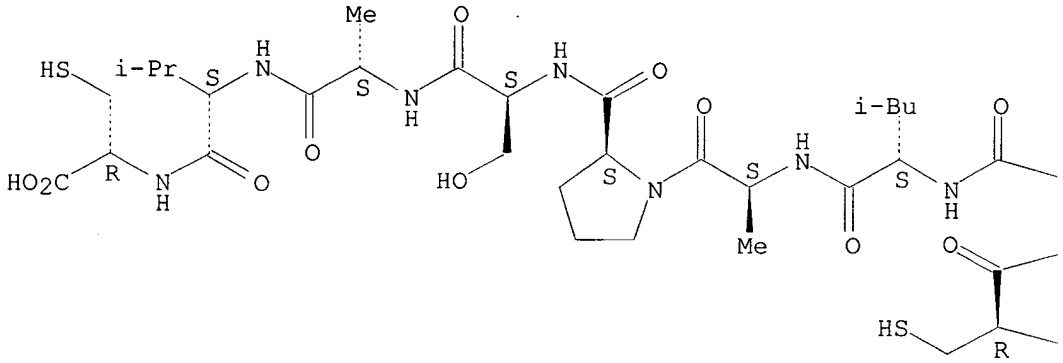
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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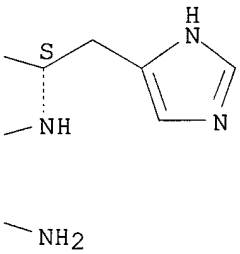

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:238066 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:276493
TITLE: **Cationic** virosomes as transfer system for **genetic** material
INVENTOR(S): Walti, Ernst Rudolf; Gluck, Reinhard; Klein, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nika Health Products Limited, Liechtenstein
SOURCE: U.S., 39 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 171,882.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6210708	B1	20010403	US 1999-414872	19991008
WO 9741834	A1	19971113	WO 1997-EP2268	19970504
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RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
WO 2001026628	A1	20010419	WO 2000-EP9540	20000929
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
EP 1996-107282 A 19960508
WO 1997-EP2268 W 19970504
US 1998-171882 A2 19981230
US 1999-414872 A 19991008

AB The present invention relates to a pos. charged virosome for efficient delivery of **genetic** material to resting or proliferating mammalian cells in vitro and in vivo. The virosome membrane contains **cationic** and/or **polycationic** lipids, at least one viral fusion peptide and preferably at least one cell-specific marker, advantageously selected from the group consisting of monoclonal antibodies, antibody fragments F(ab')2 and Fab', cytokines, and growth factors, for a selective detection and binding of target cells. The invention further relates to a method for the manuf. of the novel virosomes and to **applications** thereof, **particularly** for the manuf. of pharmaceutical compns. to treat cancer or leukemia.

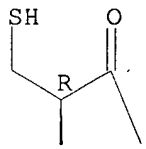
IT **144285-94-9 144285-96-1 144285-98-3**
144286-00-0 144286-02-2 144286-04-4
144286-06-6 144286-08-8
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; **cationic** virosomes as transfer system for **genetic** material)

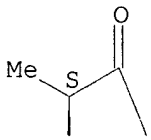
RN 144285-94-9 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-cysteinyl-L-cysteinylglycyl-L-leucyl-L-

phenylalanylglycyl-L-alanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-asparaginylglycyl-L-tryptophyl-L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-L-methionyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartylglycyl-L-tryptophyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





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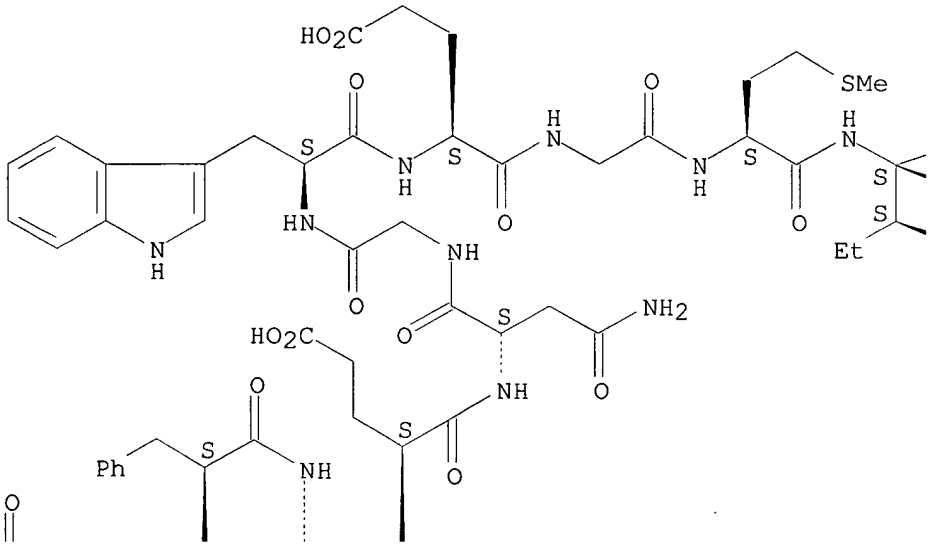
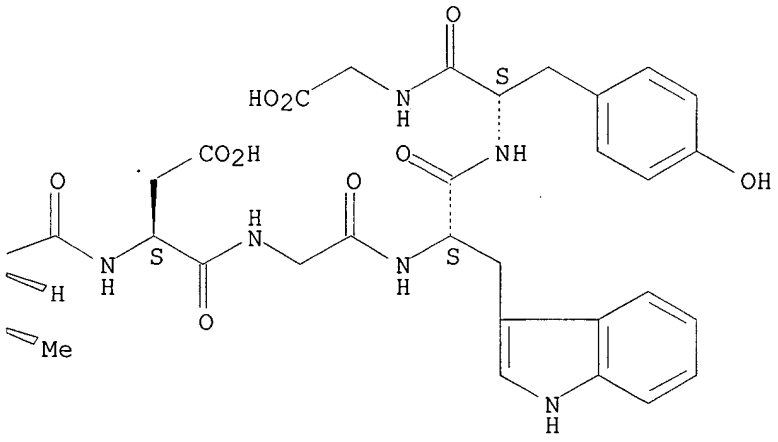
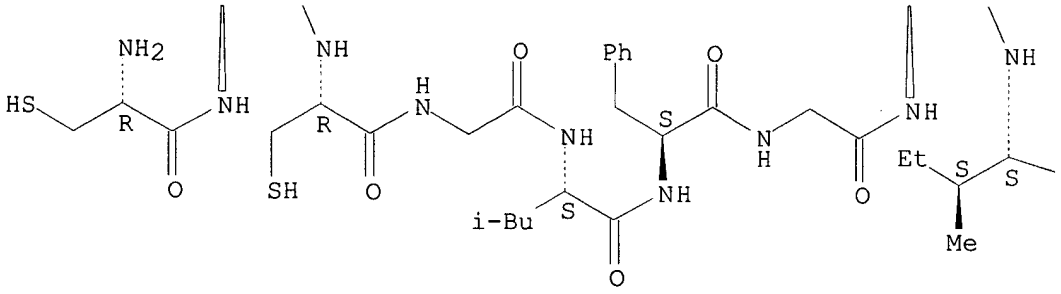


PAGE 1-C



PAGE 2-A



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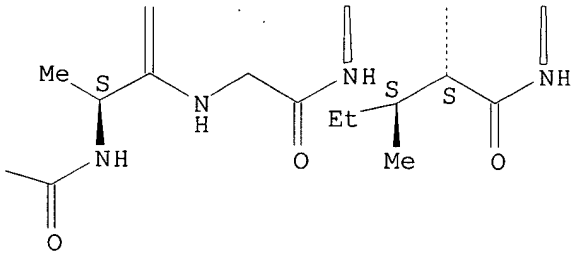

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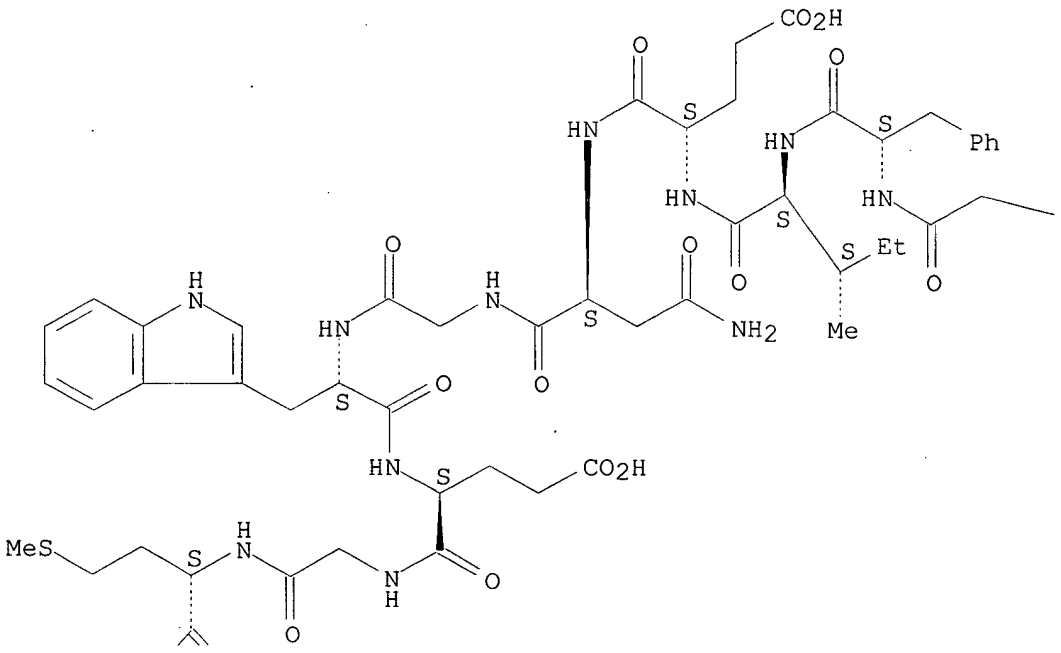
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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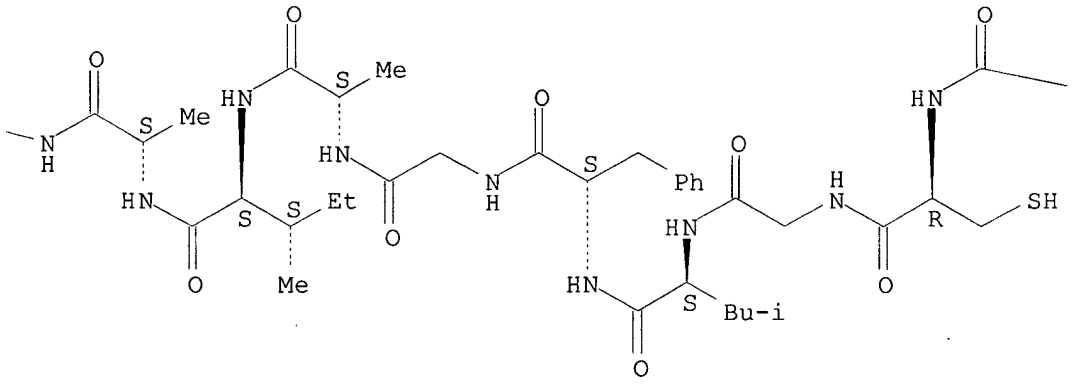

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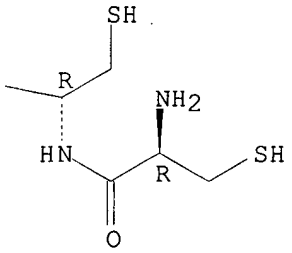

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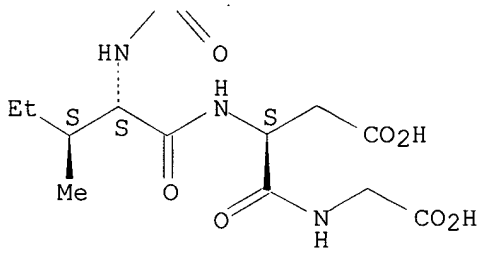

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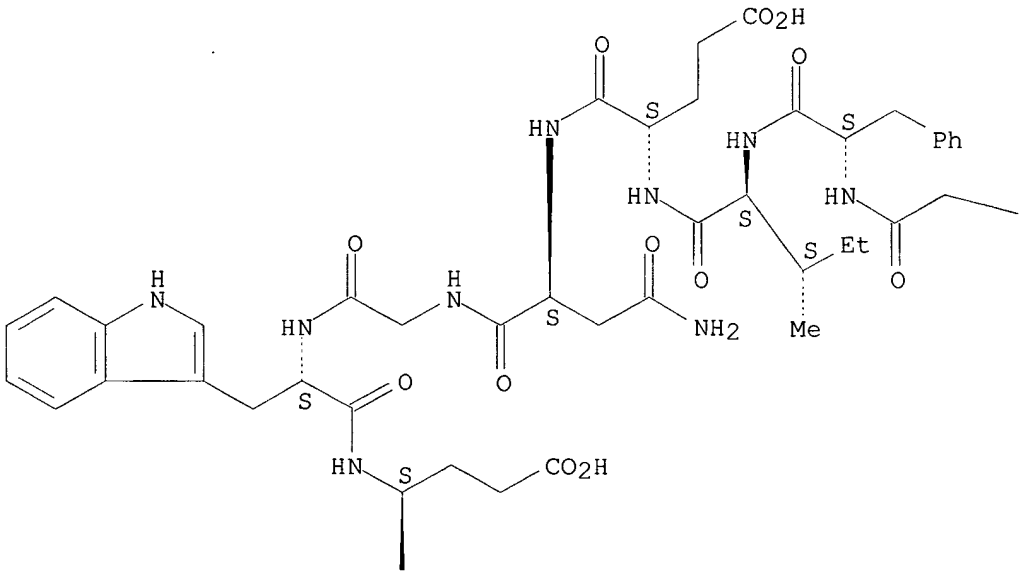
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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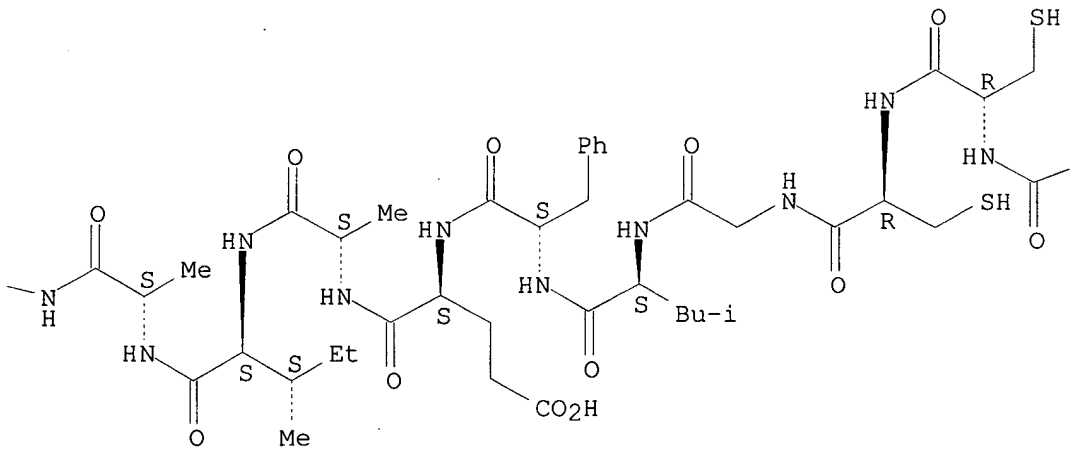

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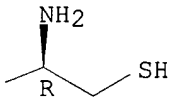

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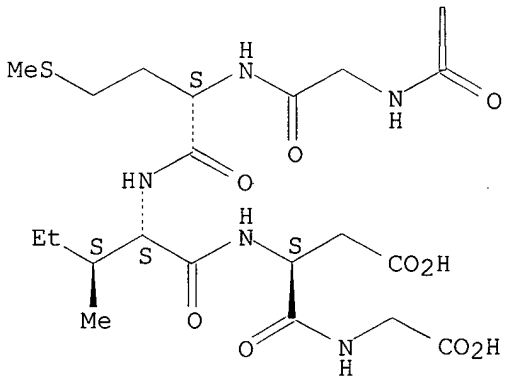

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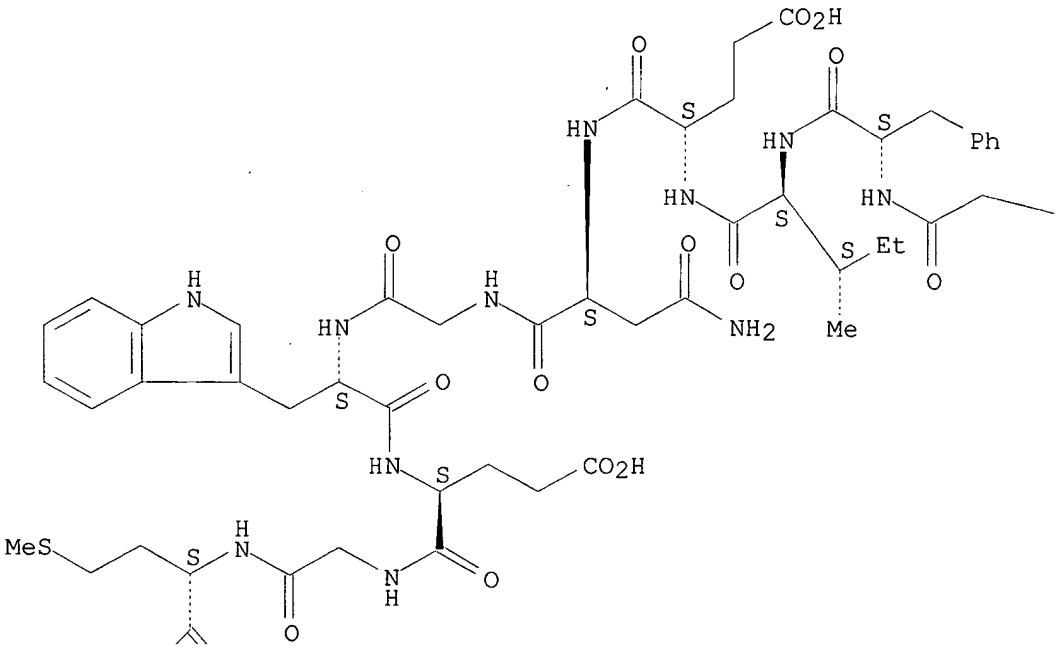
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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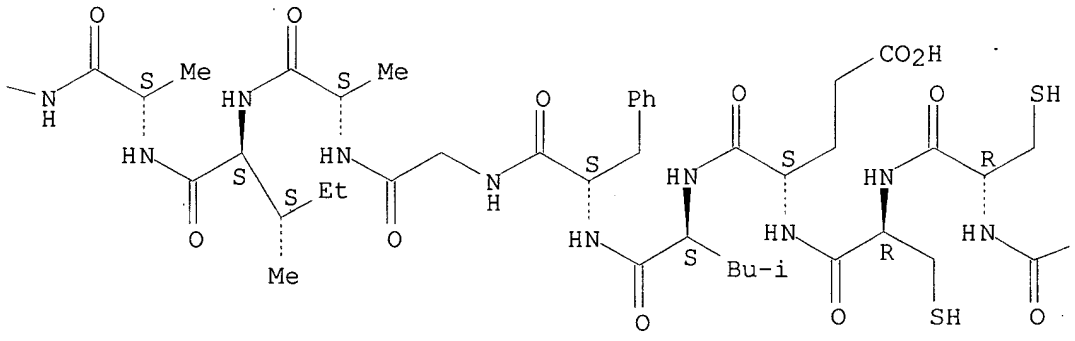

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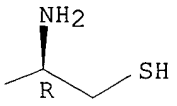

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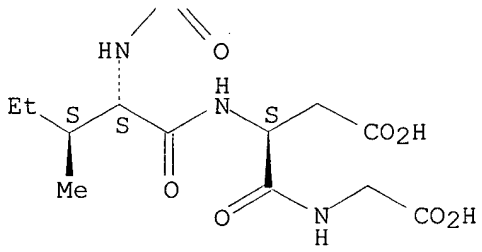

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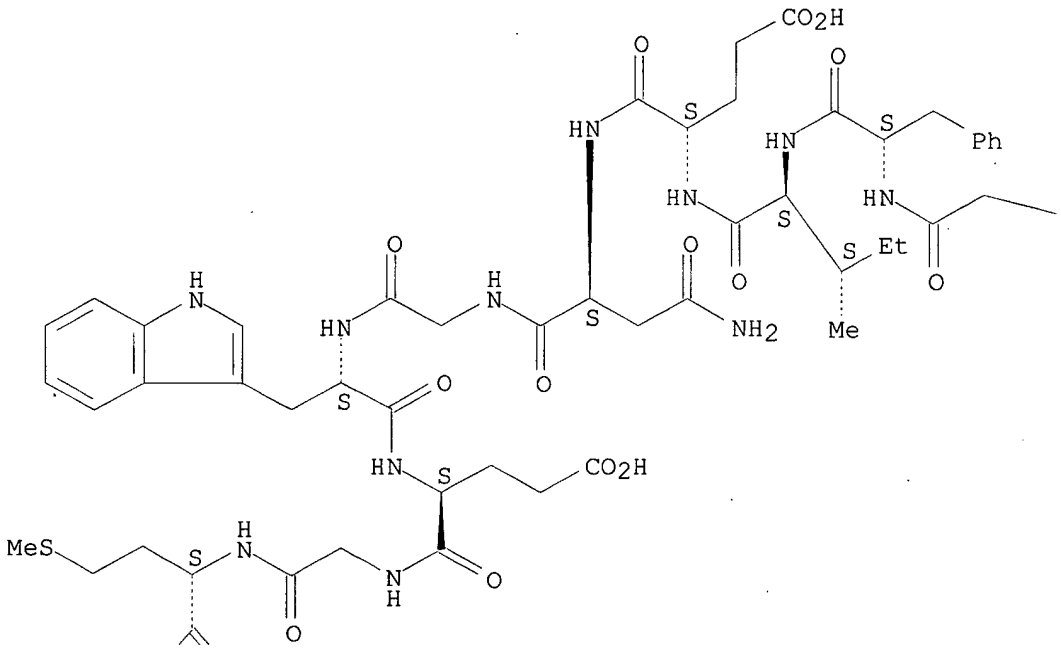
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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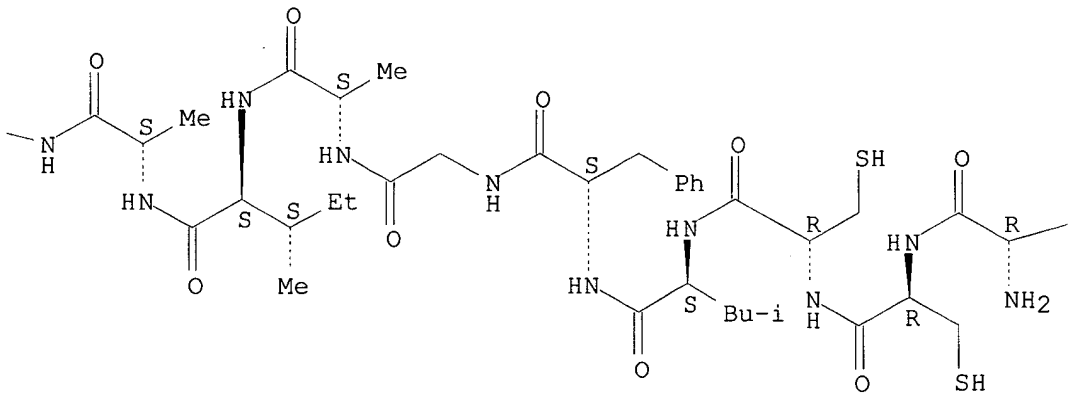

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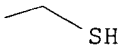

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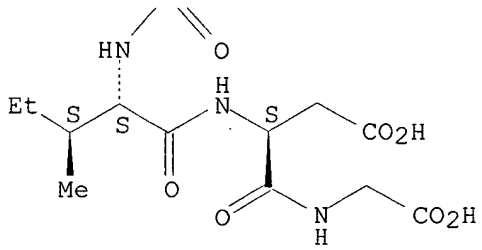

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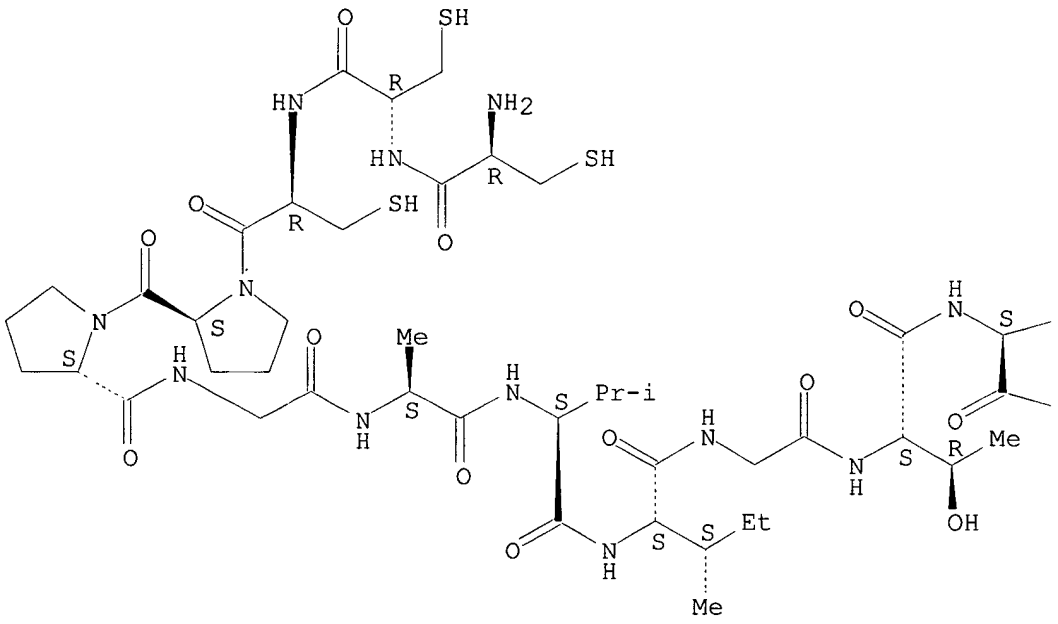
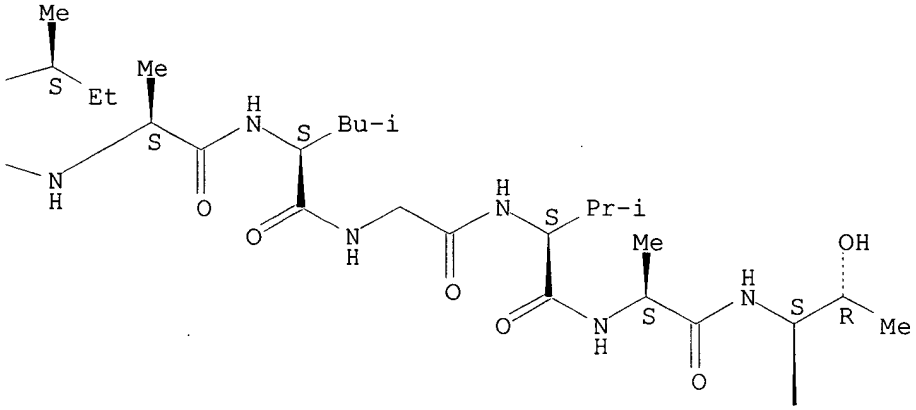
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



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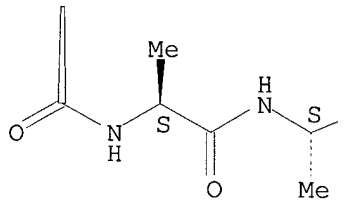

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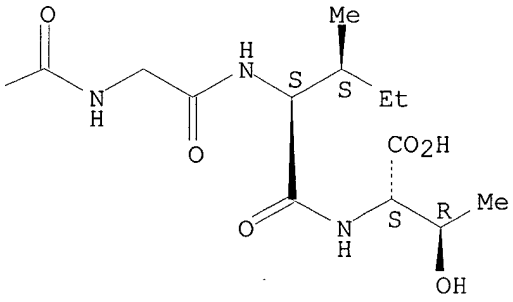

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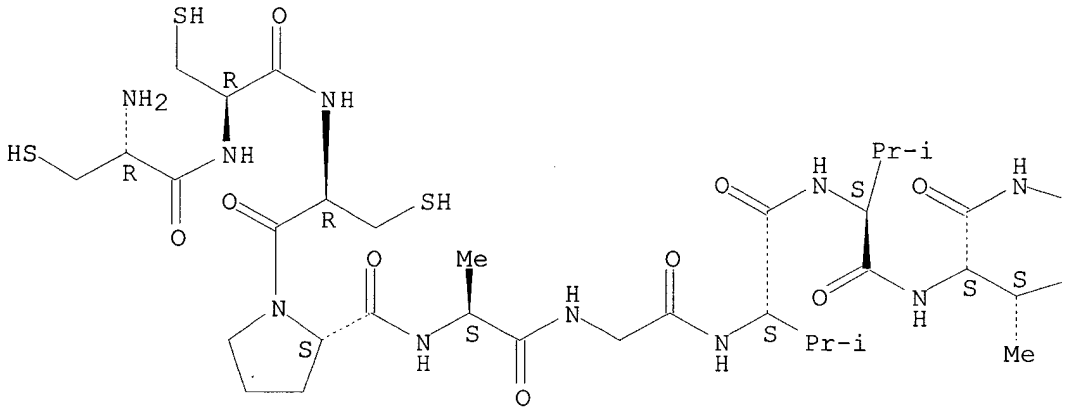
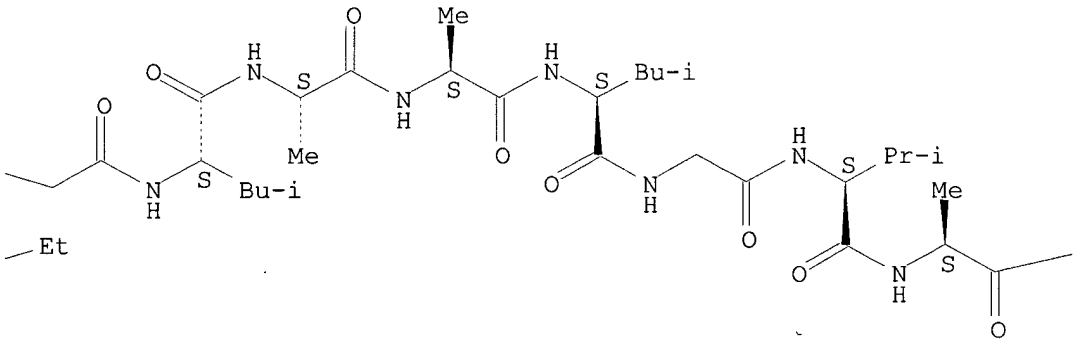
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



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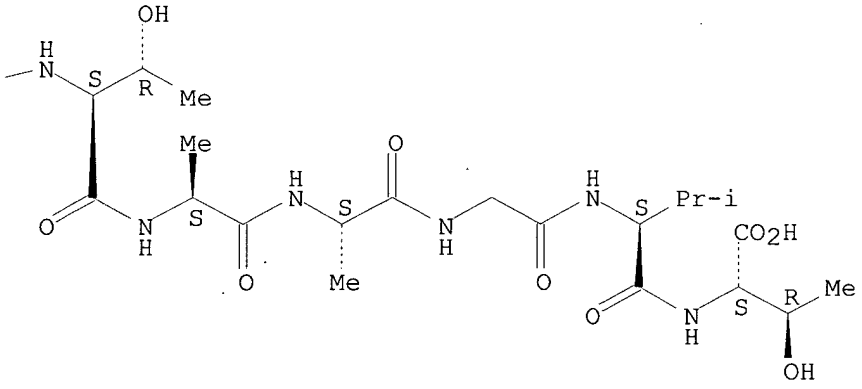
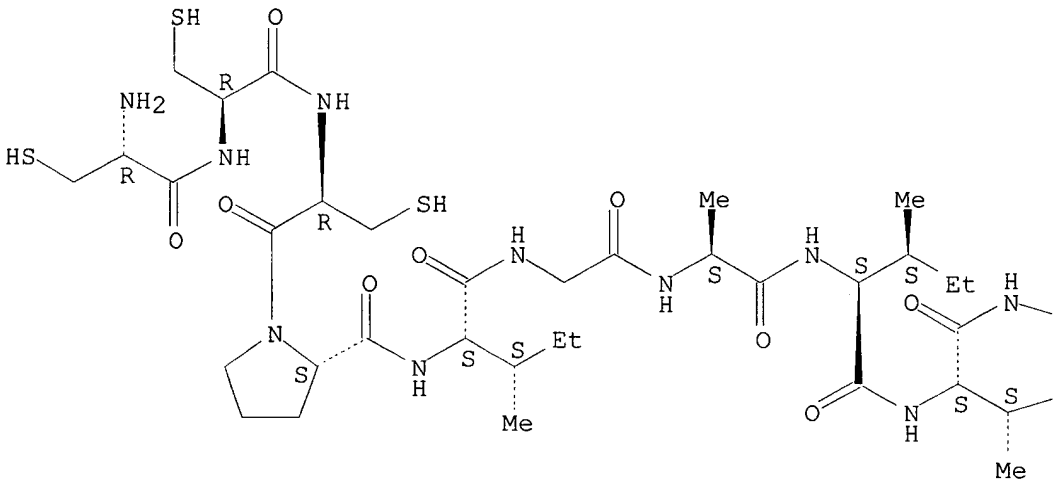


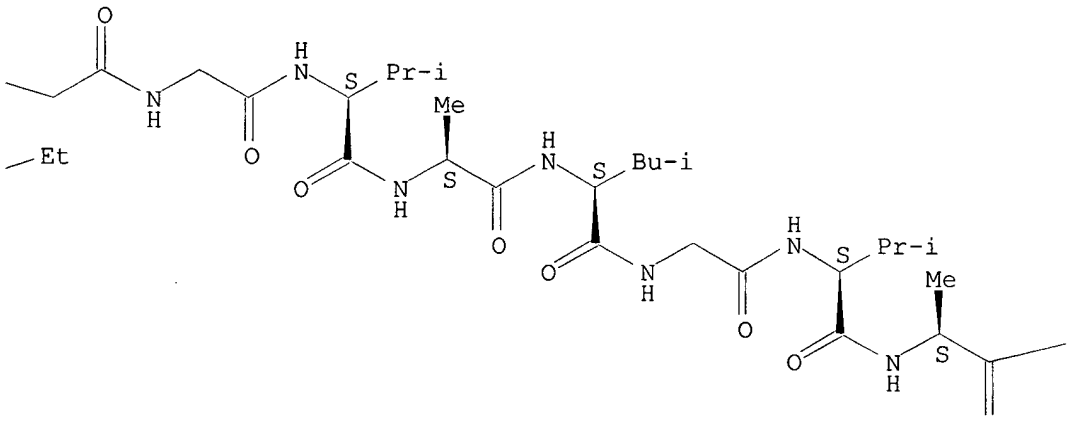
RN 144286-08-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Threonine, L-cysteinyl-L-cysteinyl-L-cysteinyl-L-prolyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-alanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucylglycylglycyl-L-valyl-L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-valyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-alanyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-isoleucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

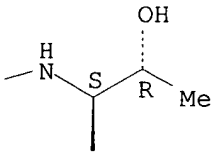
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



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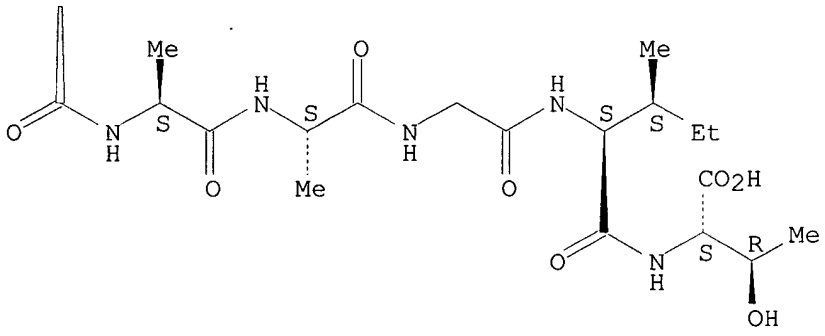
PAGE 2-C



REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:221466 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:42900
TITLE: Protein determination by high-performance

gel-permeation chromatography: **applications** to human pancreatic juice, human bile and tissue homogenate

AUTHOR(S): Hayakawa, K.; Yoshinaga, T.; Hirano, M.; Yoshikawa, K.; Katsumata, N.; Tanaka, T.; Nagamine, T.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Endocrinology and Metabolism, National Children's Medical Research Center, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, 154-8509, Japan

SOURCE: J. Chromatogr., B: Biomed. Sci. Appl. (2001), 754(1), 65-76
CODEN: JCBBEP; ISSN: 0378-4347

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A high-performance gel-permeation chromatog. (HPGPC) method to det. the proteins of human pancreatic juice, bile, and tissue homogenate has been developed. A diol-type silica gel column (35.times.8 mm I.D., 5 nm av. pore diam.) was used under a column temp. of 8.degree.. The eluent was acidic phosphate buffer with a high concn. of sodium chloride, nonionic **detergent** of polyoxyethylene (20) cetyl ether (Brij 58), glycerol and 2-propanol. The UV wavelength used for the protein detection was 210 nm. Anal. time was within 3.5 min. Good correlation coeffs. were obtained with this HPLC method at a column temp. of 8.degree. and a spectrophotometric bicinchoninic acid (BCA) method. A photometric pyrogallol-red molybdate **complex** method was found to correlate well with this HPLC method and with the BCA method only for tissue homogenate. Since this HPGPC protein assay method is simple, convenient, rapid, reproducible, and reliable, it is expected to be generally applicable to clin. and also to biochem. research.

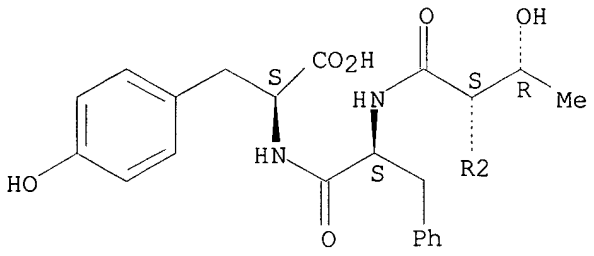
IT **94040-53-6**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(protein detn. by high-performance gel-permeation chromatog.)

RN 94040-53-6 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, L-cysteinyl-L-glutaminyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-threonyl-L-phenylalanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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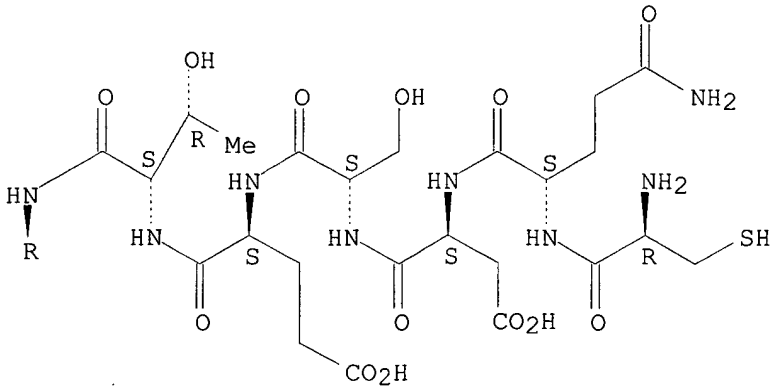
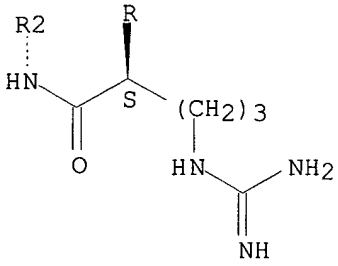


PAGE 3-A



REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:208417 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:251292
TITLE: Method of producing and purifying recombinant endostatin protein
INVENTOR(S): Liang, Hong; Sim, Kim Lee; Chang-Murad, Amy; Zhou, Xinhua; Madsen, John; Boerner, Renee J.; Bermejo, Lourdes L.; Mistry, Firoz Rustom; Shepard, Scott R.; Schrimsher, Jeffrey L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Entremed, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001019989	A2	20010322	WO 2000-US25166	20000914
WO 2001019989	A3	20010809		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,

SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,
YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-153698 P 19990914

AB The present invention provides a method for recombinant prodn., recovery and purifn. of EndostatinTM protein which is effective in treating diseases that involve angiogenesis. This method may be employed for large scale recovery, purifn. and storage of recombinantly-produced EndostatinTM protein. The gene encoding the 183 amino acids of human endostatin protein was cloned and expressed in Pichia pastoris.

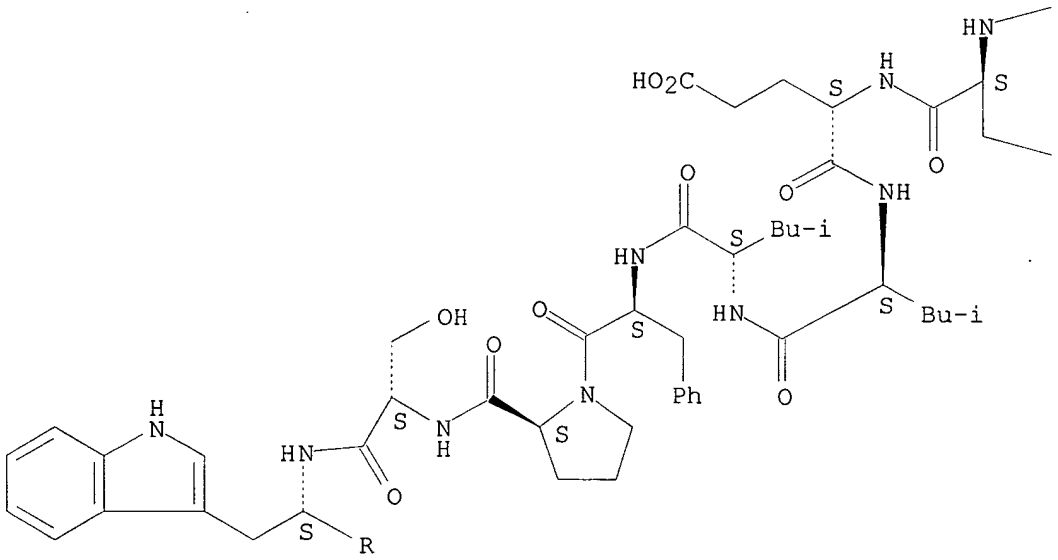
IT **330667-50-0**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; method of producing and purifying recombinant endostatin protein)

RN 330667-50-0 HCAPLUS

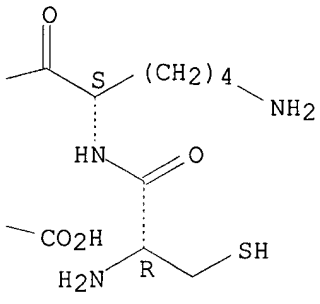
CN L-Arginine, L-cysteinyl-L-lysyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-prolyl-L-seryl-L-tryptophyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-serylglycyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-prolylglycyl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



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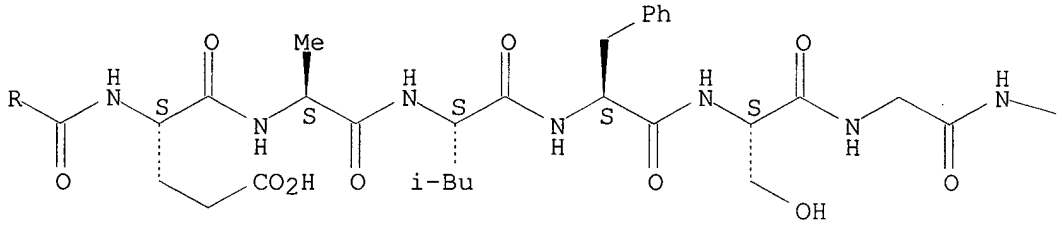

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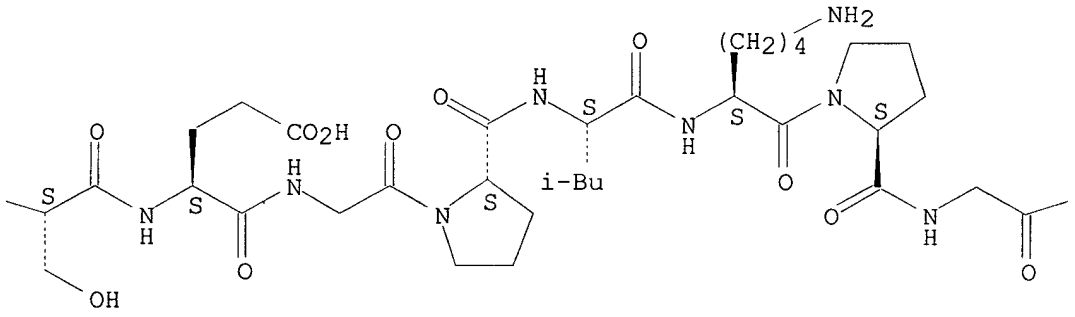
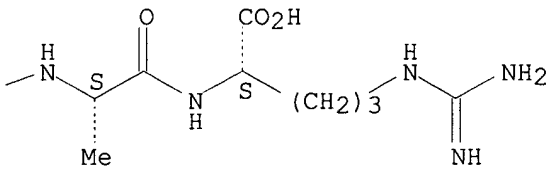




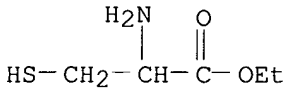
L15 ANSWER 8 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:95677 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:322513
TITLE: Structural determinants influencing the reaction of cysteine-containing peptides with palmitoyl-coenzyme A and other thioesters
AUTHOR(S): Bizzozero, O. A.; Bixler, H. A.; Pastuszyn, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cell Biology and Physiology, University of New Mexico-Health Sciences Center, Albuquerque, NM, 87131, USA
SOURCE: Biochim. Biophys. Acta (2001), 1545(1-2), 278-288
CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Non-enzymic **thioesterification** of specific cysteinyl peptides with fatty acyl-CoA has been previously demonstrated in both **liposomes** and aq. medium. To identify the mol. basis for the differential reactivity of polypeptides in aq. solns., 26 synthetic cysteinyl peptides encompassing the palmitoylation sites of well known proteins (protein zero, proteolipid protein, .beta.-adrenergic receptor, p21K-ras, transferrin receptor, CD-4 and SNAP-25) and six small thiol compds. were incubated sep. with [3H]palmitoyl-CoA, [14C]acetyl-CoA and p-nitrophenyl thioacetate (NPTA). For each peptide, both the obsd. reaction rate const. at pH 7.5 and the pH-independent rate const. (k2) were calcd., and reactivity of the attacking sulfhydryl group was characterized using the Bronsted equation (log k2=.beta.nuc pKa+C). In general, peptides bearing basic and arom. amino acid residues showed the lowest thiol pKas, and consequently displayed the highest acylation rates. Reaction with palmitoyl-CoA was complicated to analyze because of the variable partition of peptides in the acyl chain donor/**detergent** micelles. In contrast, a linear Bronsted relationship was found for the reaction of the peptides with the water-sol. acetyl-CoA (.beta.nuc=0.59). A similar .beta.nuc value was obtained with the neutral NPTA, indicating that electronic effects other than those responsible for the acid-base properties of the thiol are less important. Thus, the concn. of the thiolate anion appears to be the major factor influencing the rate of the nucleophilic substitution reaction. These findings and the fact that the acylation sites in most proteins are surrounded by basic amino acids may partially explain the specificity of non-enzymic palmitoylation regarding the acceptor sequences.

IT **69685-04-7**, Cysteine ethyl ester
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study)

(structural determinants influencing reaction of cysteine-contg. peptides with palmitoyl-CoA and other thioesters)

RN 69685-04-7 HCAPLUS
CN Cysteine, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:344073 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:2202
TITLE: High specificity homocysteine enzymic assays for biological samples
INVENTOR(S): Xu, Mingxu; Tan, Yuying; Han, Qinghong; Tang, Li
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Anticancer, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 37 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 122,129.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6066467	A	20000523	US 1999-340991	19990628
US 6140102	A	20001031	US 1997-974609	19971119
US 5985540	A	19991116	US 1998-61337	19980417
US 5998191	A	19991207	US 1998-122129	19980724
WO 2000044932	A2	20000803	WO 2000-US2721	20000201
WO 2000044932	A3	20010308		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1157128	A2	20011128	EP 2000-910055	20000201
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
WO 2001000853	A1	20010104	WO 2000-US17838	20000628
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1997-899776	B2	19970724
US 1997-918214	B2	19970825
US 1997-941921	B2	19971001
US 1997-974609	A2	19971119
US 1998-61337	A2	19980417
US 1998-122129	A2	19980724
US 1999-118031	P	19990201
US 1999-340991	A	19990628

WO 2000-US2721 W 20000201
US 2000-549098 A 20000412

AB Novel enzymic methods to det. the concn. of homocysteine in biol. fluids are described. In a typical embodiment of the invention, the biol. fluid sample is from a patient, and the methods of the invention are useful to assess risk for cardiovascular disease. The novel methods of the invention involve use of **particular** homocysteinase enzymes that permit the detn. of homocysteine concns. in biol. samples without interference from the concns. of cysteine and/or of methionine that are routinely present in such samples. There is also provided a diagnostic kit for use in detg. the amt. of homocysteine in a biol. sample comprising (a) a homocysteinase having the aforementioned characteristics, and (b) at least one reagent capable of being used to det. the amt. of product formed in the homocysteinase reaction. In a further aspect, the homocysteinase is provided as a chimeric mol. that comprises amino acid subsequences derived from, or patterned on, more than one homocysteinase, and which is typically produced from a chimeric polynucleotide that encodes therefor. Addnl. enhancements in homocysteine assay methodol. include use of the enzyme .gamma.-glutamylcysteine synthetase to further limit any interference from cysteine present in the biol. samples.

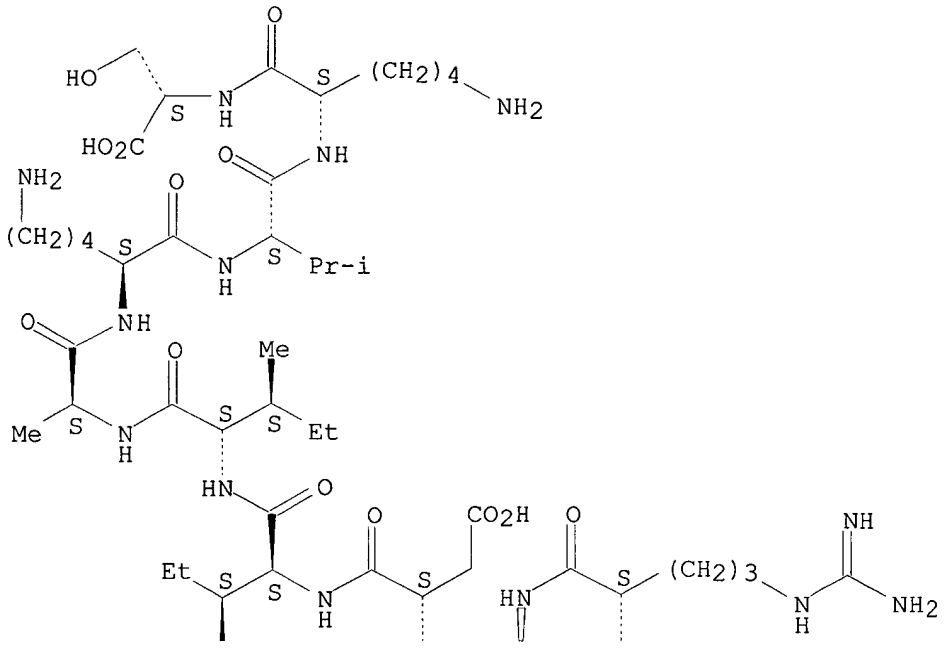
IT **220180-64-3 220180-65-4 220180-67-6**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; high specificity homocysteine enzymic assays for biol. samples)

RN 220180-64-3 HCAPLUS

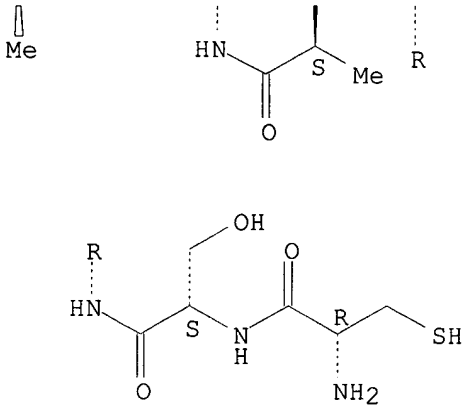
CN L-Serine, L-cysteinyl-L-seryl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

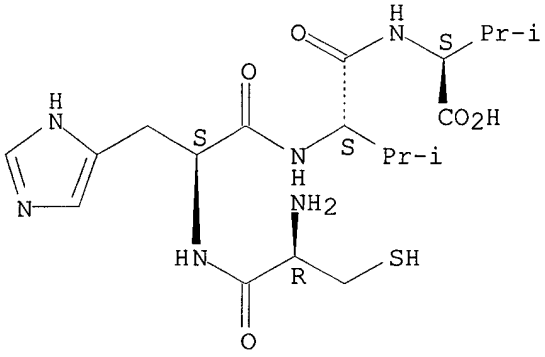


PAGE 2-A



RN 220180-65-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valine, L-cysteinyl-L-histidyl-L-valyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

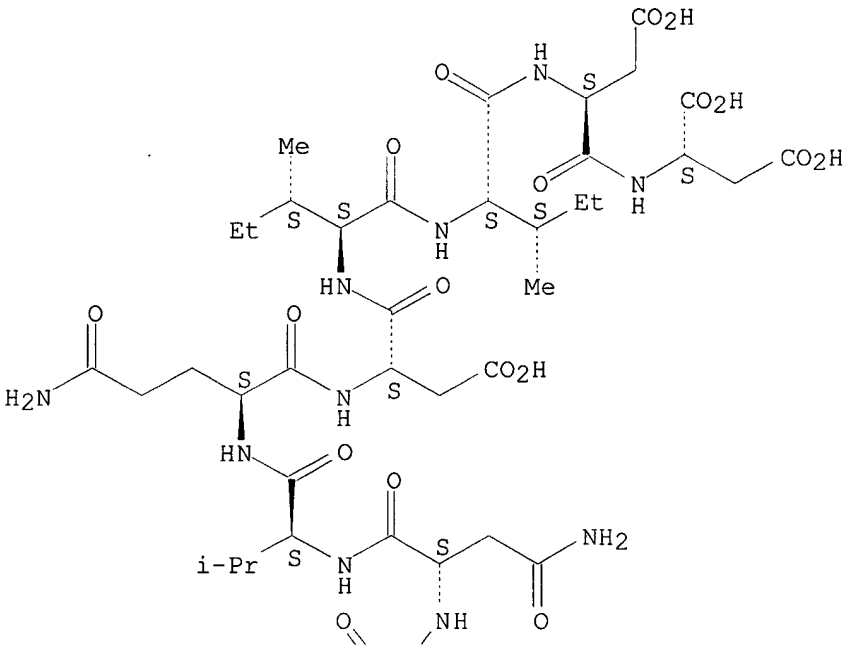
Absolute stereochemistry.



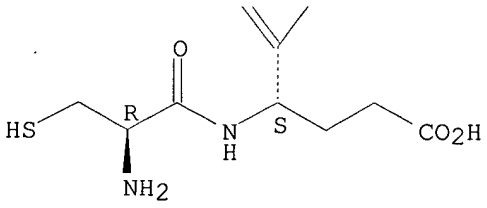
RN 220180-67-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Aspartic acid, L-cysteinyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-asparaginyl-L-valyl-L-glutaminyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:784331 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:20747
TITLE: Surface regeneration of biosensors using a combination of solutions based on interaction-specific optimized processes
INVENTOR(S): Andersson, Karl; Hamalainen, Markku; Malmqvist, Magnus; Roos, Hakan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biacore AB, Swed.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 133 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9963333	A1	19991209	WO 1999-SE921	19990531
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 6289286	B1	20010911	US 1998-87402	19980529
AU 9946658	A1	19991220	AU 1999-46658	19990531
EP 1082607	A1	20010314	EP 1999-930044	19990531
R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, LI, NL, SE, FI				

date not good

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-87402 A 19980529
WO 1999-SE921 W 19990531

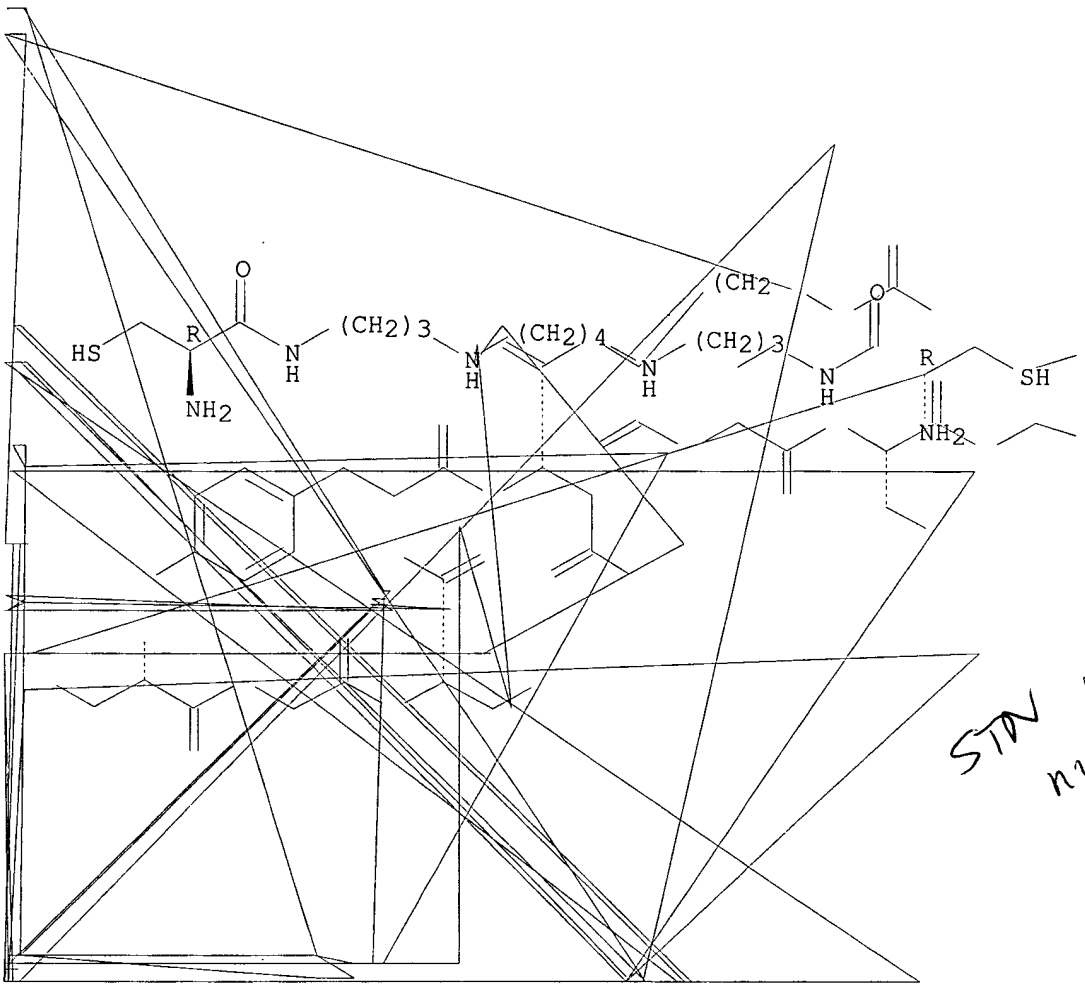
AB Surface regeneration of affinity biosensors and characterization of biomols. assocd. therewith by multivariate technique employing cocktails of regeneration agents to optimize regeneration of biosensor surface and/or characterize biomols. assocd. therewith. Kits and stock solns. for use in the context of this invention, as well as assocd. computer algorithms are also disclosed. Stock solns. of regeneration cocktails are prepd. and combined. Solns. are acidic, basic, ionic, org., **detergent** and chelating agent contg. Biosensors for various affinity bindings are regenerated by the method; the affinity reactions are used for optimizing the regeneration process. Immuno-reactions, **nucleic** acid hybridization, avidin/streptavidin-biotin, hormone-hormone receptor interactions are performed with Biocore instruments and CM5 sensor chips.

IT **251901-91-4 251901-92-5 251901-93-6**
251901-94-7 251901-95-8 251901-96-9
251901-97-0 251901-98-1 251901-99-2
251902-00-8 251902-01-9 251902-02-0
251902-03-1
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(synthetic peptide amino acid sequence; surface regeneration of biosensors using a combination of solns. based on interaction-specific optimized processes)

RN 251901-91-4 HCAPLUS

CN L-Valine, L-cysteinylglycyl-L-seryl-L-tyrosyl-L-asparaginyl-L-arginyl-L-seryl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-seryl-L-seryl-L-serylglycyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



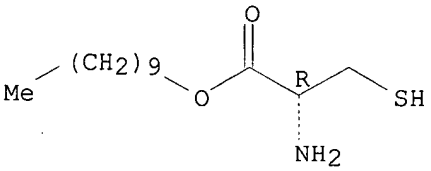
STN went nuts!

IT **15939-25-0DP**, polymeric oxidn. products **68643-21-0DP**, polymeric oxidn. products **100678-92-0DP**, polymeric oxidn. products **227176-15-0DP**, polymeric oxidn. products
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(in situ formation of **particulate complexes** of **polycations** and **nucleic** acids for delivery to animal cells)

RN 15939-25-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Cysteine, decyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

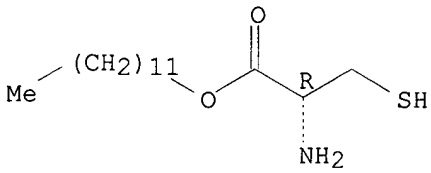
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 68643-21-0 HCAPLUS

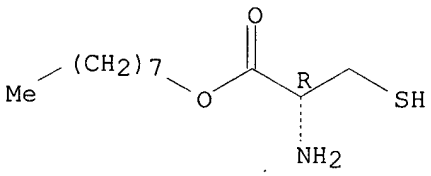
CN L-Cysteine, dodecyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 100678-92-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, octyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

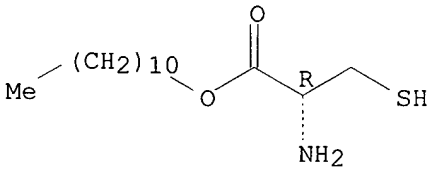
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 227176-15-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, undecyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Same as appl.

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 14 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:542987 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:174682
TITLE: Vaccination methods and molecules
INVENTOR(S): Carr, Frank Joseph; Carter, Graham
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biovation Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9833523	A1	19980806	WO 1998-GB325	19980202

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,

NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI,
FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,
GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9858747 A1 19980825 AU 1998-58747 19980202

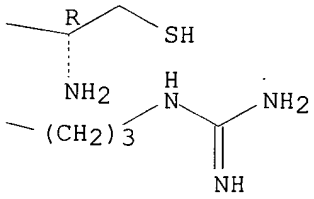
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

GB 1997-1999	A	19970131
GB 1997-14182	A	19970705
GB 1997-16620	A	19970807
GB 1997-16641	A	19970807
GB 1997-24584	A	19971121
WO 1998-GB325	W	19980202

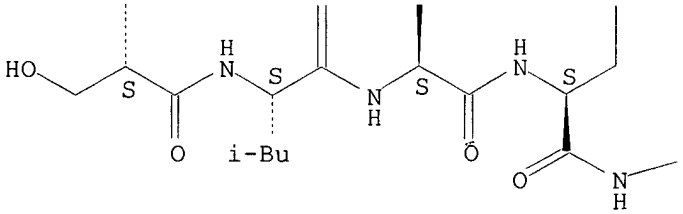
AB A mol. comprising 1) a **nucleic** acid portion from which at least one peptide for presentation on MHC class I or class II mols., or both, may be derived and 2) a polypeptide portion, from which at least one peptide for presentation on MHC class I or class II mols., or both, is provided. Such hybrid vaccine mols. give rise to enhanced immune responses, or to modulation of the response to the antigens which may be derived from these mols. The combination of **nucleic** acid and polypeptides in the same mol. may give rise not only to a combination of MHC class I- and MHC class II-mediated immune responses but also to an enhancement of these responses compared to the responses given by either **nucleic** acid or polypeptide alone. The mols. may comprise Fc antibody domains which may enhance uptake of the mols. by antigen presenting cells.

IT **211241-93-9P**
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Th

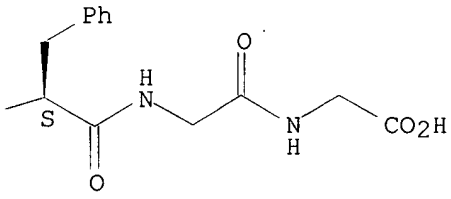
PAGE 1-C



PAGE 2-A



PAGE 2-B



L15 ANSWER 15 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:507521 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:242043
TITLE: Quantitative micellar chromatographic analysis of interaction between peptides and sodium dodecyl sulfate micelles
AUTHOR(S): Lu, Lili; Lundahl, Per
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, Biomedical Center, Uppsala University, Box 576, Uppsala, S-751 23, Swed.
SOURCE: J. Chromatogr., A (1996), 741(1), 49-57
CODEN: JCRAEY; ISSN: 0021-9673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

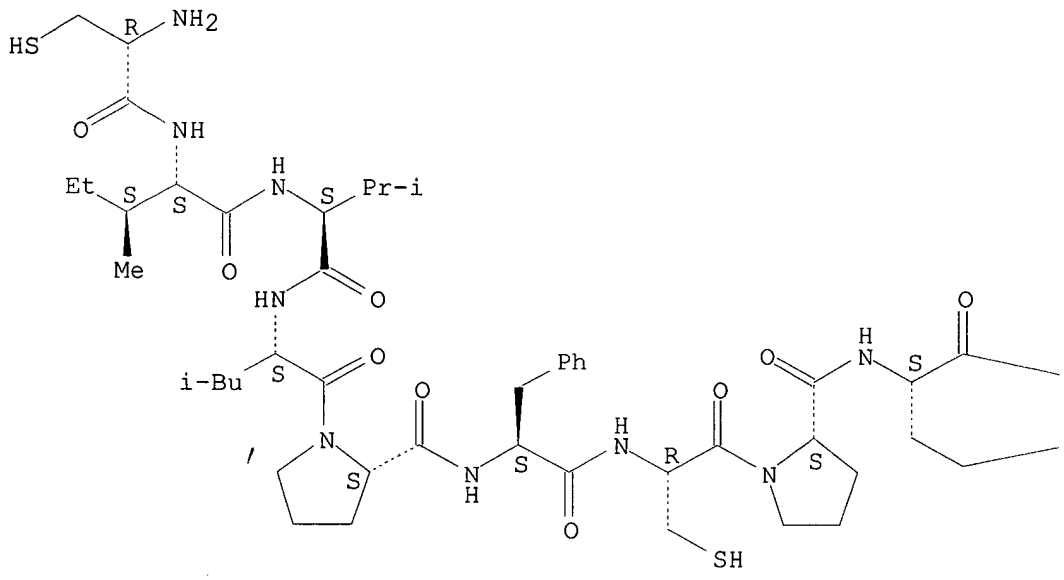
AB Interaction between short, water-sol. peptides and SDS micelles was analyzed by chromatog. of the peptides on a Sephadex G-50 M gel bed in an eluent contg. the micelles. Peptides that interacted with the micelles showed intermediate elution vols. In the absence of micelles in the eluent, the peptides (7-16 amino acid residues) were eluted near the total vol., whereas micelles applied as a sample appeared at the void vol. The assocn. consts., KA, were calcd. from the capacity factors k' obtained at different SDS micelle concns. The range of the KA values was (0.5-11) .times. 104 M-1. As a rule, the longest peptides and the pos. charged ones interacted most strongly with the micelles, but the amino acid sequences also affected the interaction. Partially hydrophobic peptides that may correspond to interfacial segments of a transmembrane protein, the glucose transporter Glut1, showed relatively weak interactions with SDS micelles. Peptide interaction with sodium 1-decanesulfonate micelles supplemented with SDS was similar to that with SDS micelles, whereas none of several peptides tested interacted significantly with micelles of the non-ionic **detergent** n-dodecyl octaoxyethylene. Peptide-micelle interaction was proposed to occur mostly at the micelle surface as in the protein-decorated micelle structure for SDS-protein **complexes**.

IT **181939-77-5 181939-79-7**
RL: BPR (Biological process); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(micellar chromatog. anal. of peptides interaction with SDS micelles)

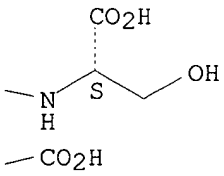
RN 181939-77-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Serine, N-[N-[1-[N-[N-[1-[N-[N-(N-L-cysteinyl-L-isoleucyl)-L-valyl]-L-leucyl]-L-prolyl]-L-phenylalanyl]-L-cysteinyl]-L-prolyl]-L-.alpha.-glutamyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



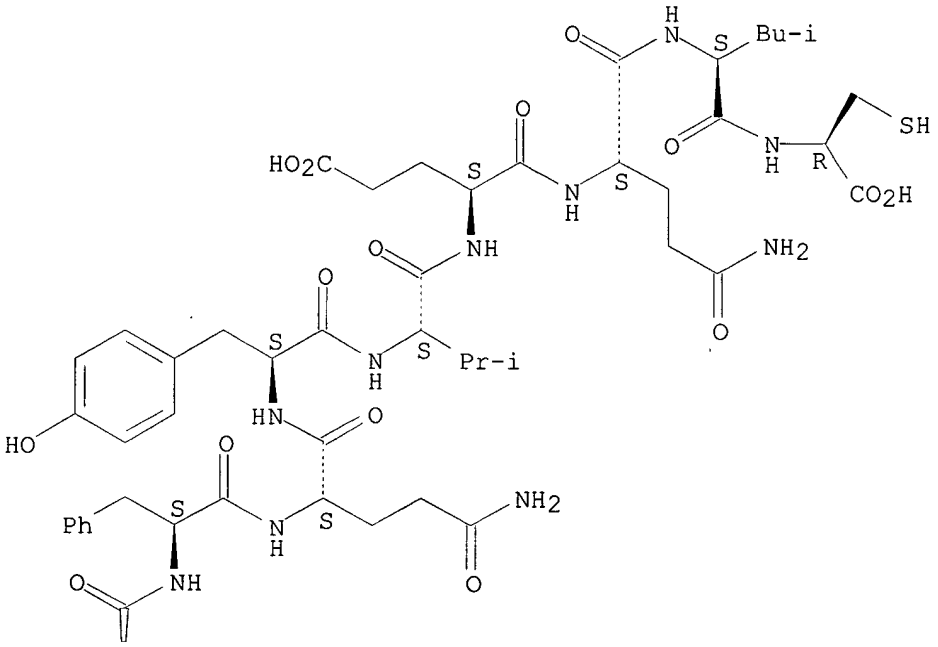
PAGE 1-B



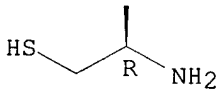
RN 181939-79-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, N-[N-[N2-[N-[N-[N-[N2-(N-L-cysteinyl-L-phenylalanyl)-L-glutaminyl]-L-tyrosyl]-L-valyl]-L-.alpha.-glutamyl]-L-glutaminyl]-L-leucyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



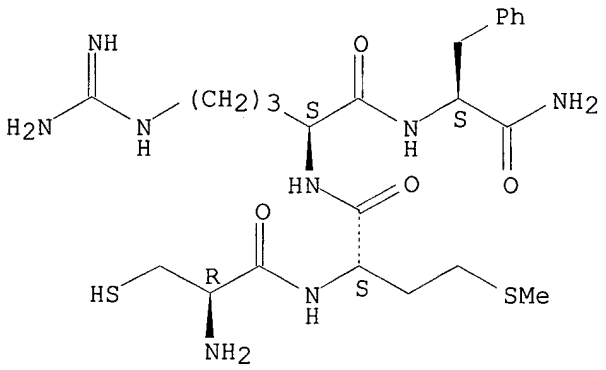
L15 ANSWER 16 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:264843 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:77096
TITLE: Characterization and solubilization of the FMRFamide receptor of squid
AUTHOR(S): Chin, Gilbert J.; Payza, Kemal; Price, David A.; Greenberg, Michael J.; Doble, Karen E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory Cellular and Molecular Neurophysiology, NICHD, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
SOURCE: Biol. Bull. (Woods Hole, Mass.) (1994), 187(2), 185-99
CODEN: BIBUBX; ISSN: 0006-3185
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The optic lobe of squid (Loligo pealei) contains FMRFamide receptors that can bind the iodinated FMRFamide analog [125I]-desamino-Tyr-Phe-Nle-Arg-Phe-amide. Radioligand binding assays revealed that squid FMRFamide receptors are specific, saturable, high affinity sites (Kd = 0.15 nM) densely concd. in optic lobe membranes (Bmax = 237 fmole/mg protein). The receptors appeared to be coupled to Gs because guanine nucleotides inhibit receptor binding and the stimulation of adenylate cyclase by FMRFamide is GTP-dependent. Both the binding and cyclase data showed that FMRFamide, but not FMRF-OH, interacts at FMRFamide receptors; thus the C-terminal

Arg-Phe-amide is crit. for binding. The high binding affinity of FMRFamide (0.4 nM IC50) was specific for FMRFamide-like peptides. The structure-activity relations of many FMRFamide analogs were defined in detail and were nearly identical for both the membrane-bound and **detergent**-solubilized receptors. We also found that squid optic lobe contains FMRFamide-like reactivity as measured with both a RIA and a radioreceptor assay. Moreover, we have sequenced a fragment of genomic **DNA** that encodes a FMRFamide precursor. Our findings suggest that FMRFamide is a neurotransmitter in squid optic lobe, and that this tissue is a good source from which to purify FMRFamide receptors.

IT **152050-43-6**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(FMRFamide analog binding by squid optic lobe membrane inhibition by)
RN 152050-43-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalaninamide, L-cysteinyl-L-methionyl-L-arginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L15 ANSWER 17 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:190219 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:5403
TITLE: A 47 kDa surface antigen of Treponema pallidum and the **DNA** encoding it
INVENTOR(S): Norgard, Michael V.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents, University of Texas System, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 28 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 4,868,118.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5350842	A	19940927	US 1992-940245	19920831
US 4868118	A	19890919	US 1986-913724	19860930
US 5681934	A	19971028	US 1994-226486	19940412

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1986-913724 19860930
US 1988-235351 19880823
US 1991-658630 19910221
US 1992-940245 19920831

AB The complete primary amino acid sequence of the 47-kilodalton surface immunogen of Treponema pallidum, subsp. pallidum is described, along with

the sequence of the gene encoding it. The sequence was obtained by using a combined strategy of **DNA** sequencing of the cloned gene as well as confirmatory N-terminal amino acid sequencing of the native antigen. An open reading frame of 367 codons for the 47-kDa antigen gave rise to a calcd. mol. wt. for the corresponding antigen of about 40,701. The antigen and fragments and analogs may be prepd. for use in vaccines and immunomodulators (no data) and probes derived from the gene may be used in diagnosis of infection. The gene was cloned by antibody screening of a genomic bank. The protein sequence derived from the sequence of the gene was compared with the N-terminal sequence of the protein purified by Triton X-114 extn. to confirm the clone. The coding region was placed under control of a bacteriophage T7 promoter for high level expression in Escherichia coli. The protein manufd. in E. coli was purified by **detergent** extn. and immune affinity methods.

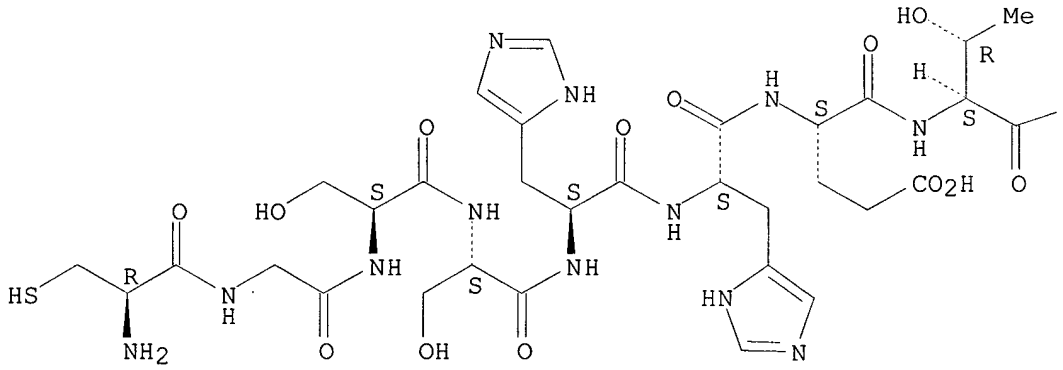
IT **159067-91-1**
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence; a 47 kDa surface antigen of Treponema pallidum and the **DNA** encoding it and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)

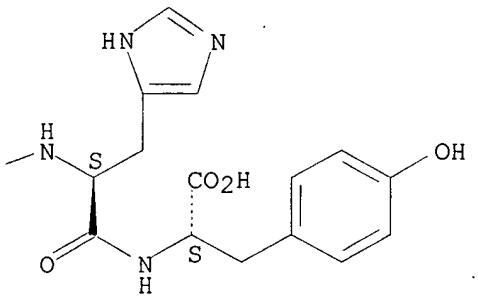
RN 159067-91-1 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, N-[N-[N-[N-[N-[N-[N-[N-(N-L-cysteinylglycyl)-L-seryl]-L-seryl]-L-histidyl]-L-histidyl]-L-.alpha.-glutamyl]-L-threonyl]-L-histidyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





L15 ANSWER 18 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:620085 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:220085
TITLE: Synthetic membrane **vesicles** containing functionally active fusion peptides as drug delivery systems
INVENTOR(S): Glueck, Reinhard; Herrmann, Peter; Klein, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nika Health Products Ltd., Liechtenstein
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 497997	A1	19920812	EP 1991-101414	19910202
EP 497997	B1	19950719		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
ES 2077086	T3	19951116	ES 1991-101414	19910202
CA 2079685	AA	19920803	CA 1992-2079685	19920117
WO 9213525	A1	19920820	WO 1992-EP89	19920117
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE, US				
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GN, GR, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9211693	A1	19920907	AU 1992-11693	19920117
AU 657730	B2	19950323		
BR 9204116	A	19930608	BR 1992-4116	19920117
JP 05505406	T2	19930812	JP 1992-503471	19920117
HU 66194	A2	19941028	HU 1992-3141	19920117
HU 215533	B	19990128		
PL 170169	B1	19961031	PL 1992-296382	19920117
RU 2125868	C1	19990210	RU 1992-5053247	19920117
RO 114736	B1	19990730	RO 1992-1271	19920117
HU 219353	B	20010328	HU 1999-125	19920117
NO 9203703	A	19921126	NO 1992-3703	19920924
US 6040167	A	20000321	US 1992-930593	19921102

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
EP 1991-101414 A 19910202
HU 1992-3141 A 19920117
WO 1992-EP89 A 19920117
WO 1992-EQ89 A 19920117

AB A phospholipid bilayer **vesicle** comprises a cell-specific marker

on the membrane and at least one drug. In the membrane, the cholesterol content is <2% and the **detergent** content is <10 ppb. The phospholipid in the membrane may contain 70-95% phosphatidylcholine, 10-20% phosphatidylethanolamine, 6-8% a crosslinker, and at least one cell-specific fusion peptide linked to the membrane. The **vesicles** are suitable for treatment of AIDS and carcinomas. Phospholipid bilayer **vesicles** contg. hemagglutinin as a cell-specific marker with at least one fusion peptide were prepd. The hemagglutinin was sepd. from a virus strain by a nonpolar **detergent**, preferably octaethylene glycol monododecyl ether. It was removed by treating the soln. with .apprx. 1.5 g polystyrene microcarriers/100 mg **detergent**.

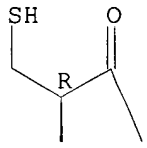
IT **144285-94-9 144285-96-1 144285-98-3**
144286-00-0 144286-02-2 144286-04-4
144286-06-6 144286-08-8
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of influenza fusion peptide, **liposomes** contg., as cell-specific markers)

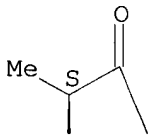
RN 144285-94-9 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-cysteinyl-L-cysteinylglycyl-L-leucyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-alanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-asparaginylglycyl-L-tryptophyl-L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-L-methionyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartylglycyl-L-tryptophyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

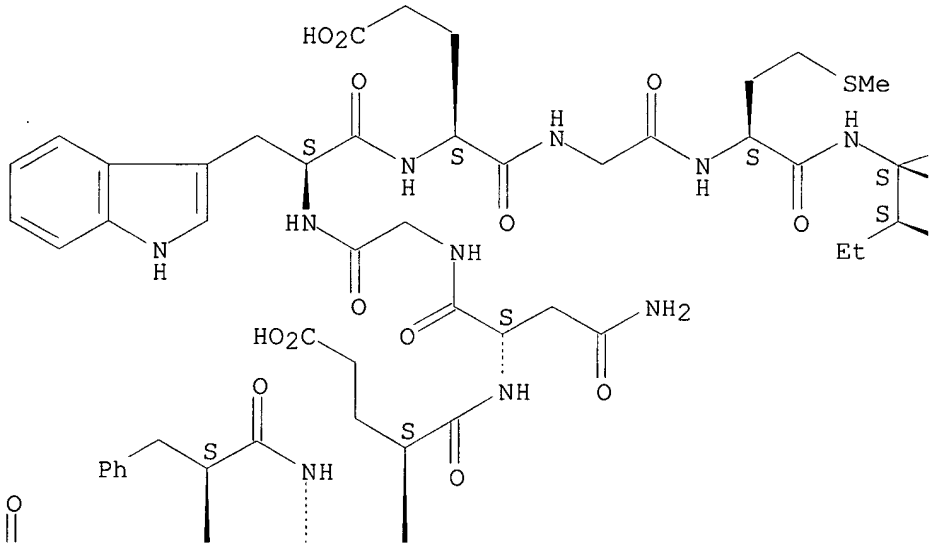
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

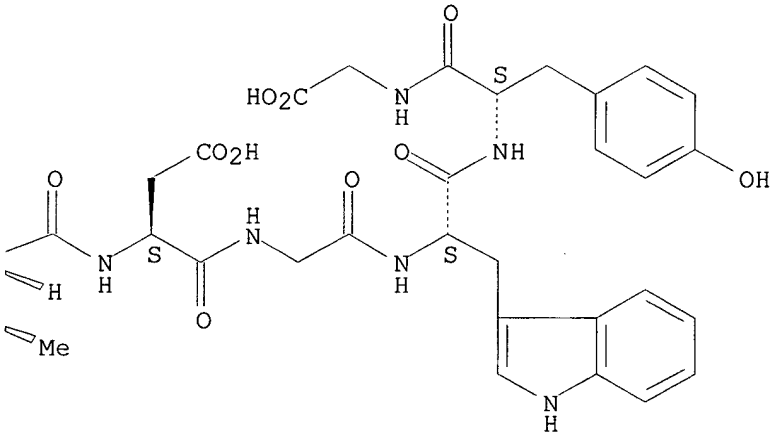




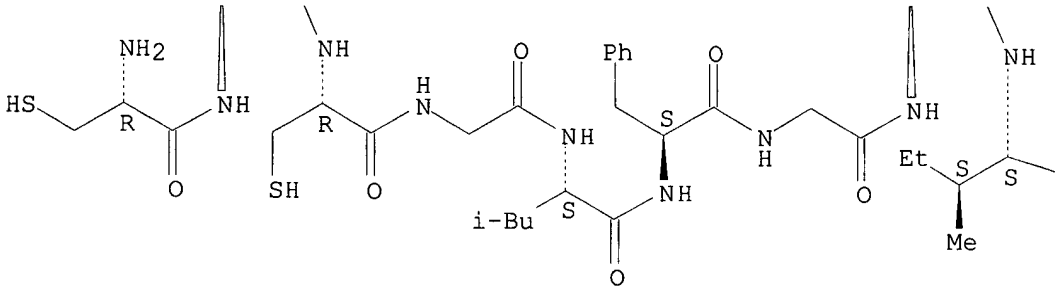
PAGE 1-B



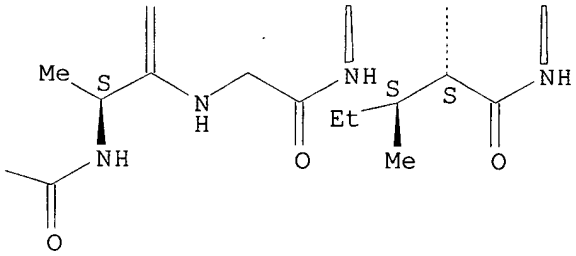
PAGE 1-C



PAGE 2-A



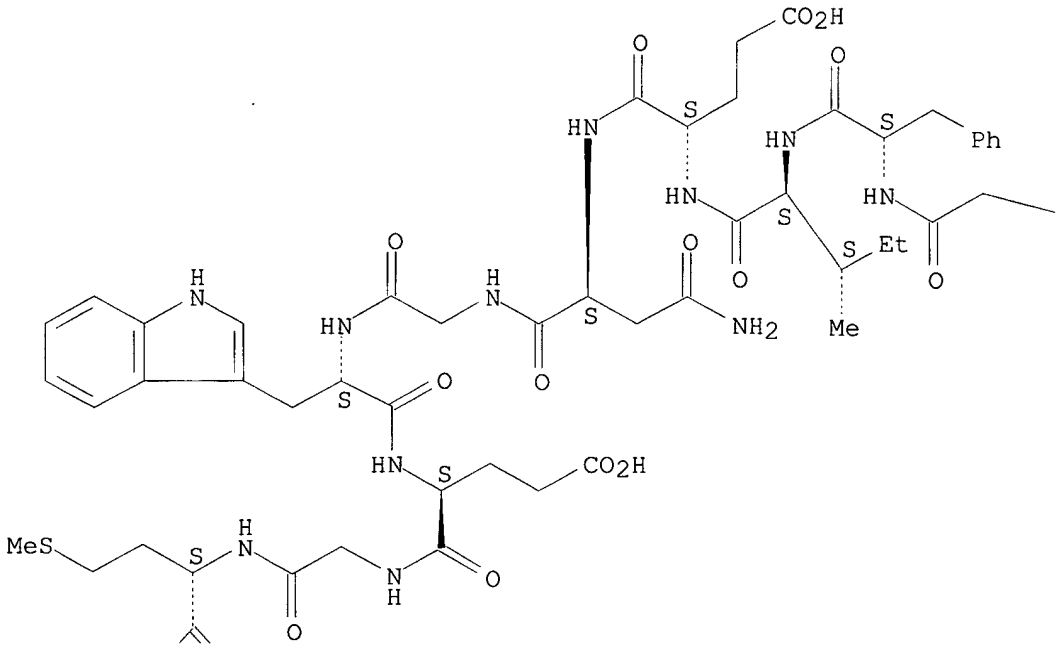
PAGE 2-B



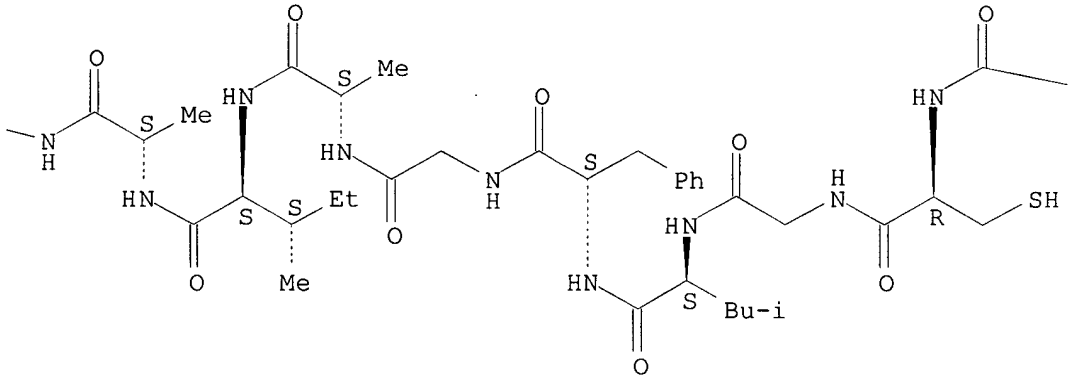
RN 144285-96-1 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl-L-cysteinyl-L-cysteinylglycyl-L-leucyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-alanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-asparaginylglycyl-L-tryptophyl-L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-L-methionyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



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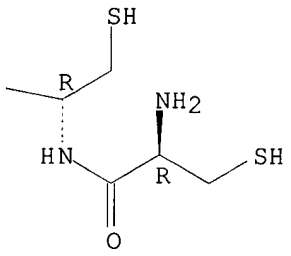
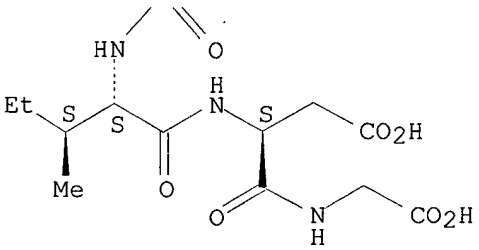


PAGE 2-A



RN 144285-98-3 HCAPLUS
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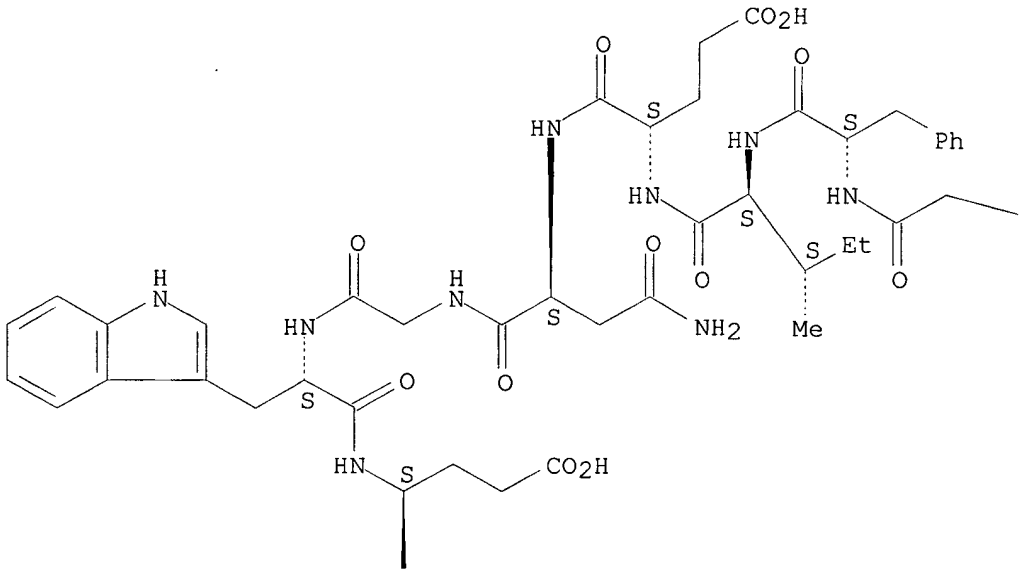
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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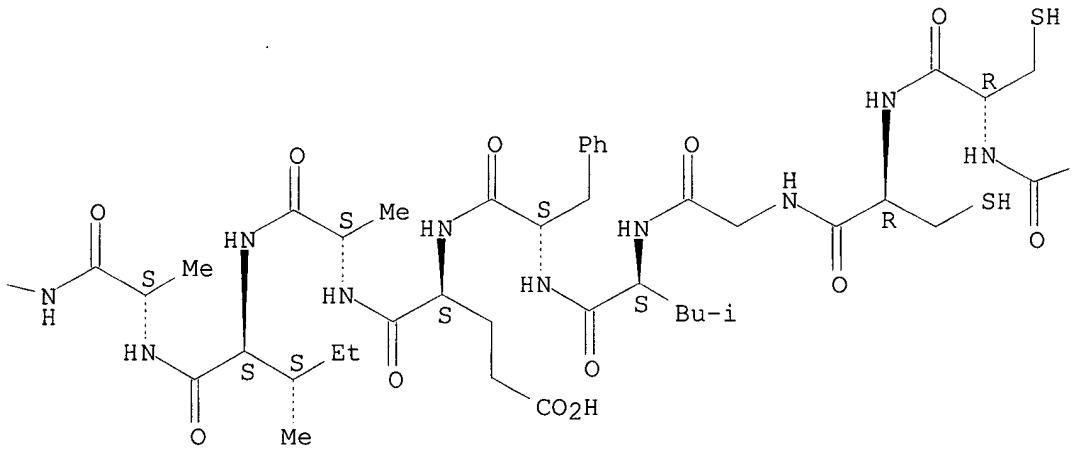

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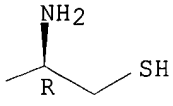
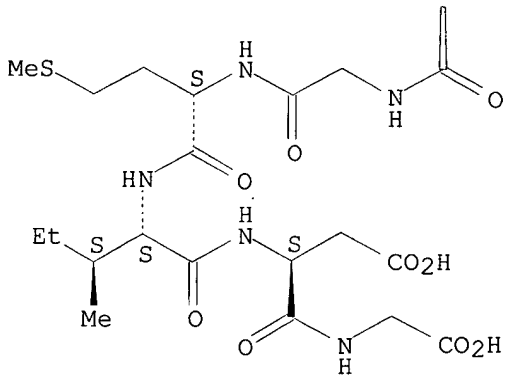


PAGE 2-A



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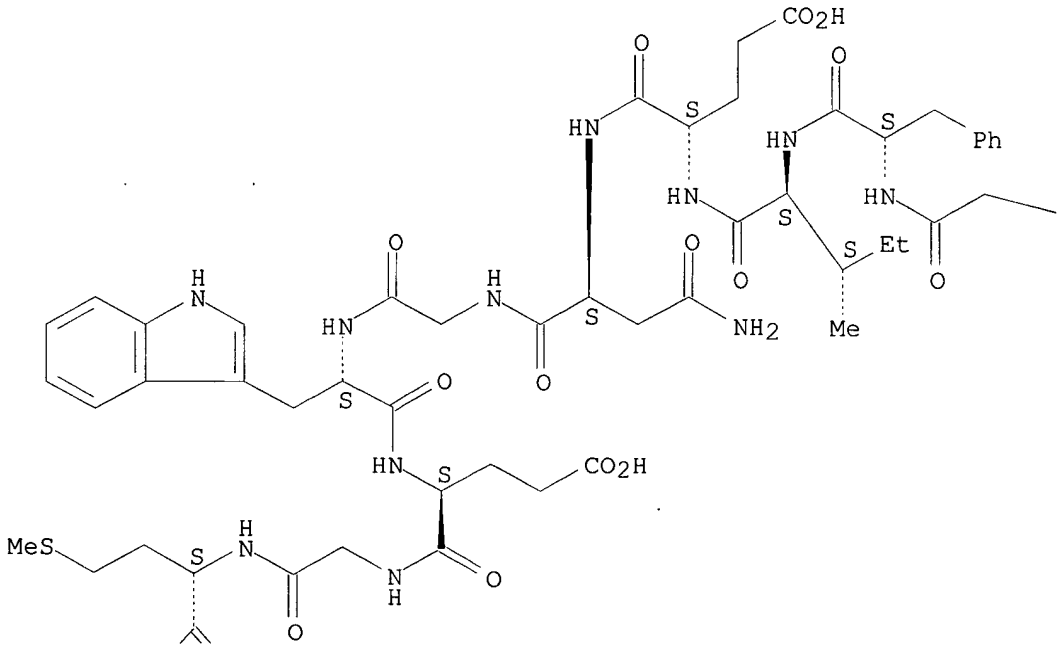
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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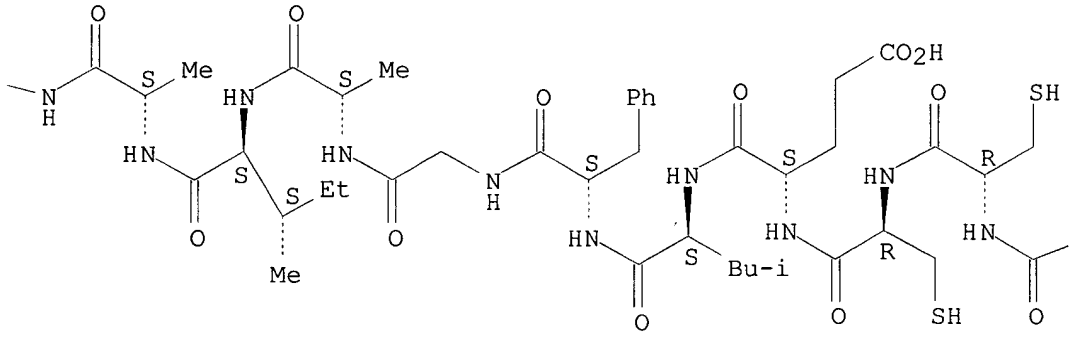
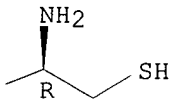


PAGE 1-C



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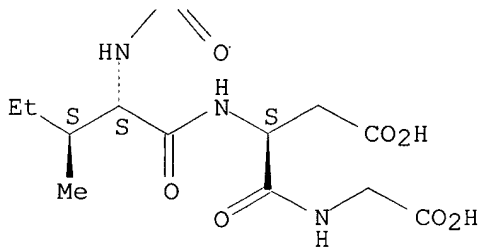

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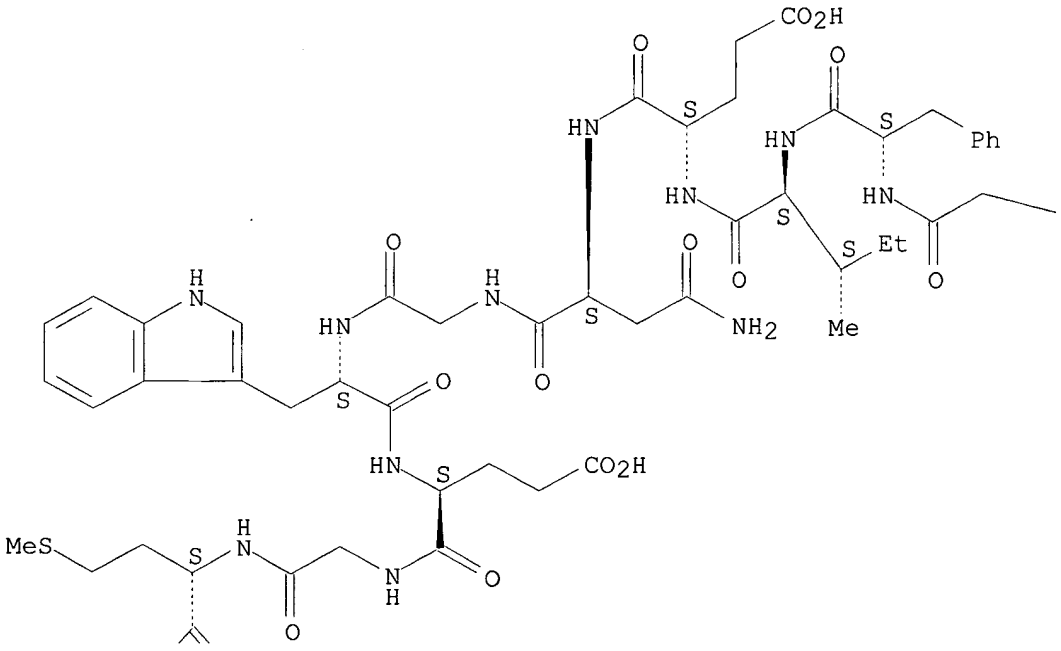
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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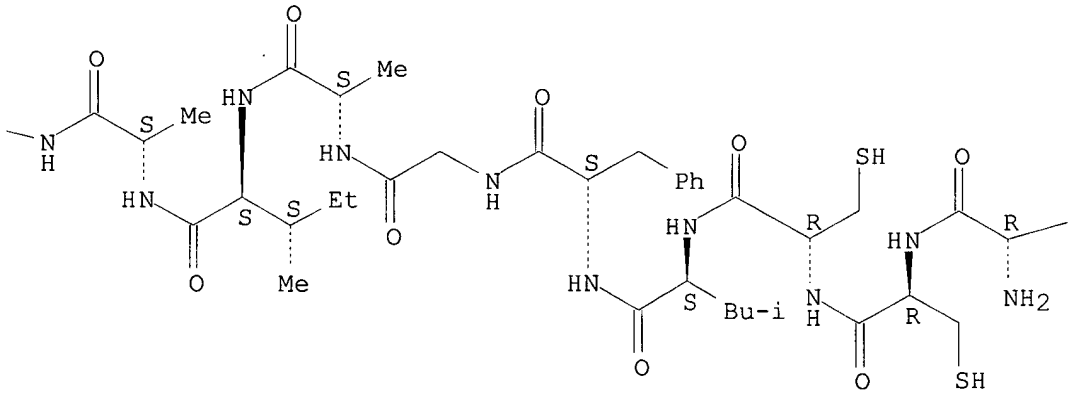

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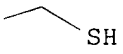
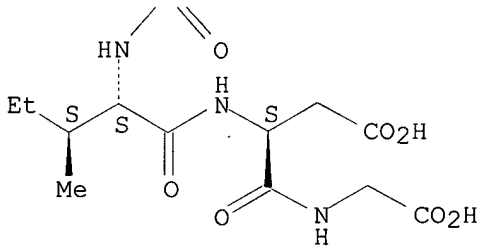


PAGE 2-A



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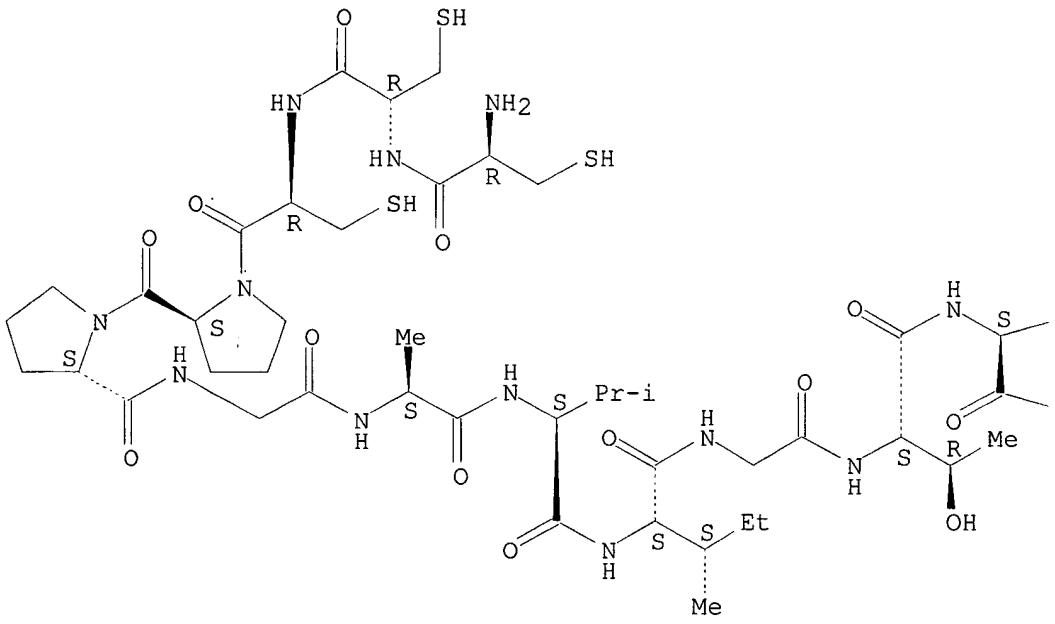
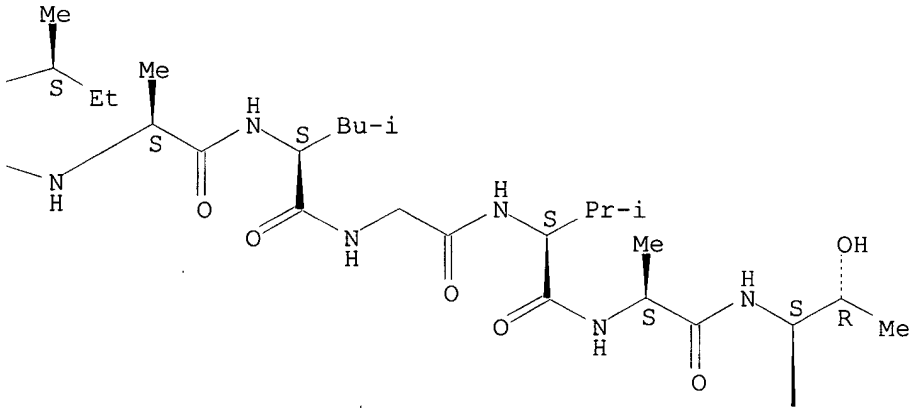
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



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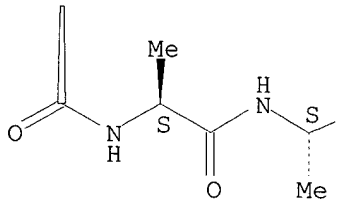

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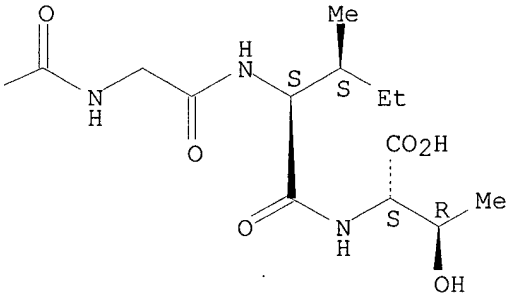

RN 144286-06-6 HCAPLUS
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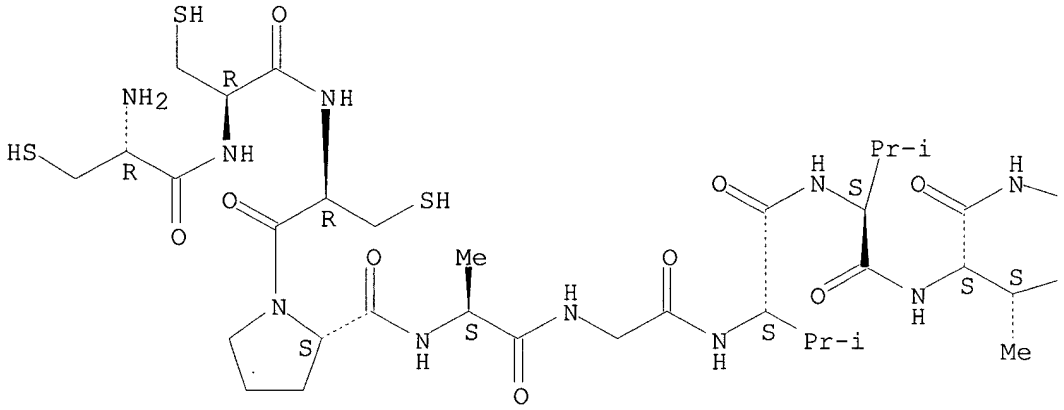
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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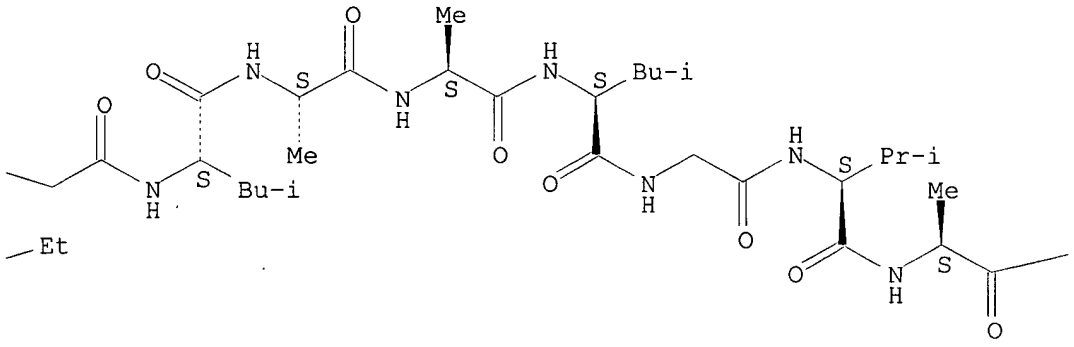

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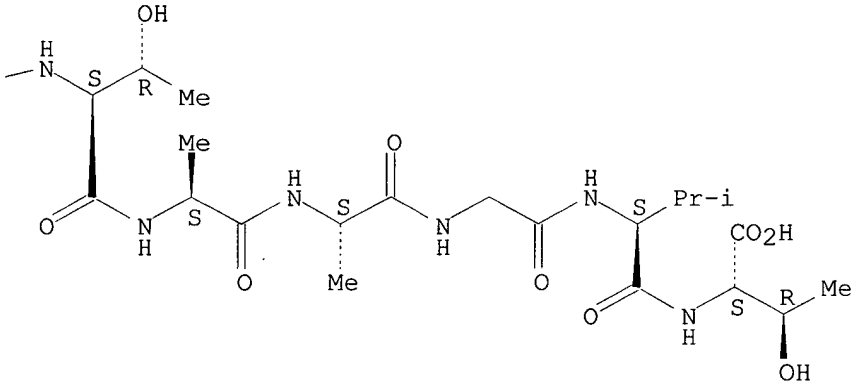

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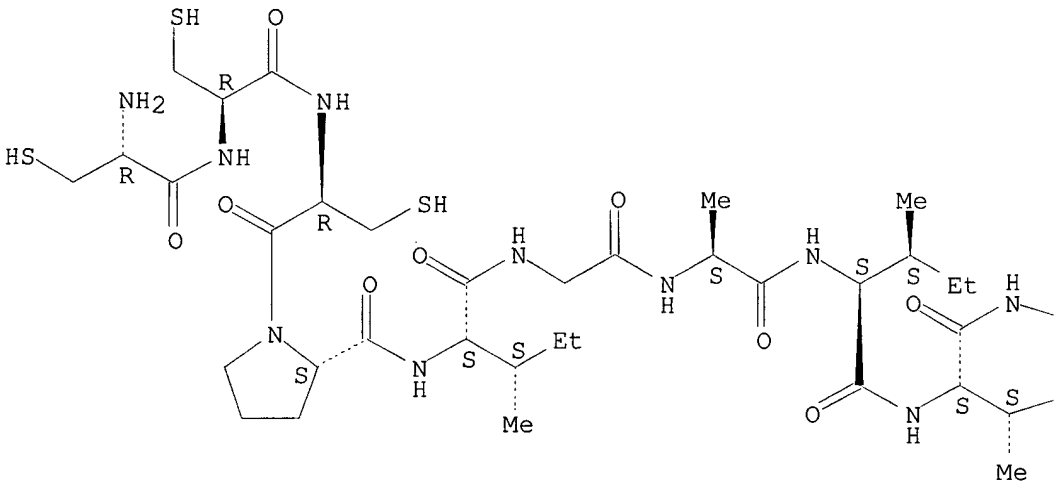
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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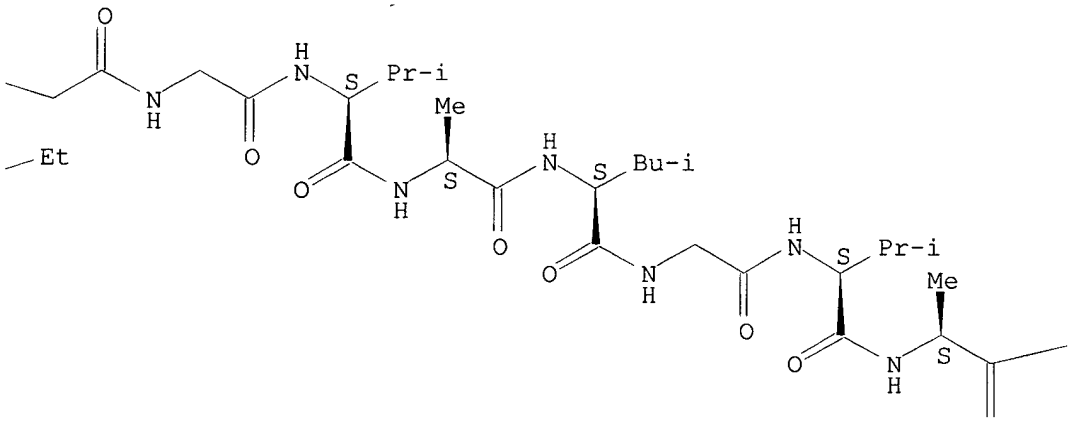

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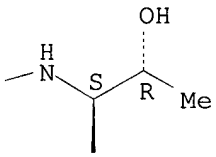

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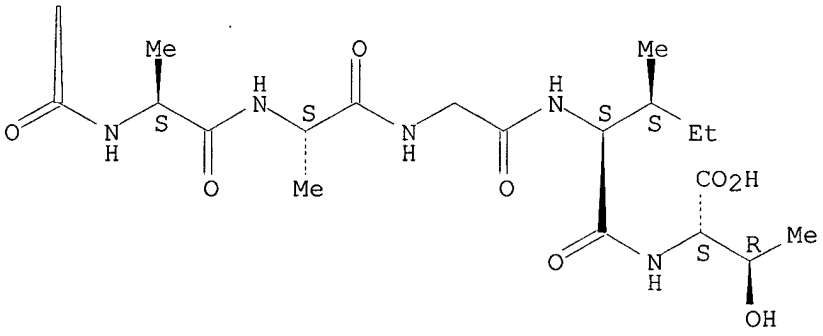
PAGE 2-C



L15 ANSWER 19 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:56846 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:56846
TITLE: **Detergent** enhances binding of a secreted HLA-A2 molecule to solid phase peptides
AUTHOR(S): Tussey, Lynda G.; Frelinger, Jeffrey A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Microbiol. Immunol., Univ. North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, 27599-7290, USA
SOURCE: Hum. Immunol. (1991), 32(3), 183-93
CODEN: HUIMDQ; ISSN: 0198-8859
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A secreted analog (sA2) of the human class I mol. HLA-A2 was constructed. The sA2 was affinity purified both in the presence and absence of **detergent** and the effects of **detergent** on the magnitude and specificity of A2 binding to solid phase peptides tested. The sA2 purified in the presence of **detergent** and **detergent** -solubilized A2 are shown to function comparably in the binding of the synthetic peptide M.Y+57-68, a known T-cell epitope derived from the influenza A matrix protein. The mols. binding to M.Y+57-68 typically represent 8% to 10% of the added protein. In contrast, less than 1% of sA2 protein purified in the absence of **detergent** binds M.Y+57-68. This reduced binding is not due to a change in the affinity of sA2 for M.Y+57-68. Addn. of **detergent** at various stages of the purifn. and iodination procedures indicates that the longer the sA2 mols. are exposed to **detergent** the better they bind. However, the concn. of **detergent** during the actual binding assay does not appear to be crit. While the sA2-**detergent** and the sA2-no **detergent** mols. differ in the extent to which they bind various peptides, they do not differ in their patterns of binding. It was concluded that **detergent** probably does not influence the specificity of class I/peptide binding but does increase the no. of sA2 mols. that can **participate** in the binding of peptide either by generating and stabilizing empty sA2 mols. or by stabilizing a structure that is more amenable to binding peptide.

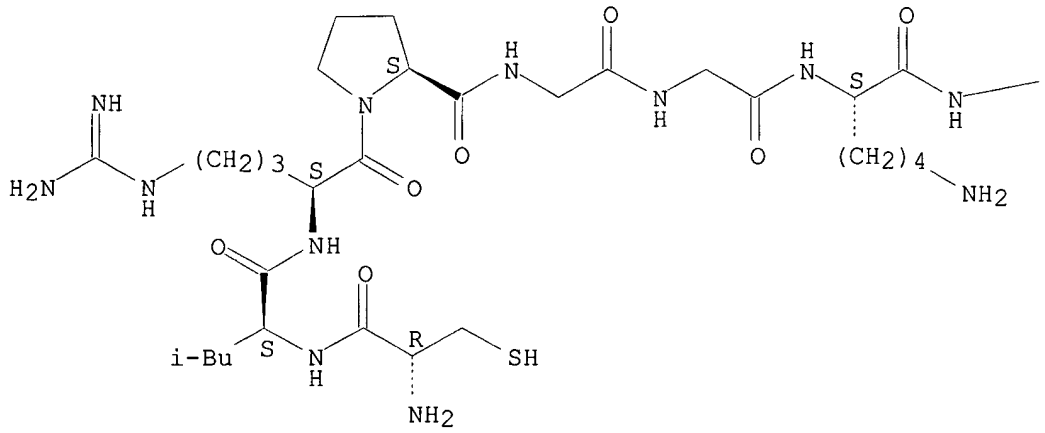
IT **136013-84-8 136013-87-1 138655-17-1**
138655-19-3 138655-20-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(HLA-A2 antigen binding to, of HIV virus, **detergent** effect on)

RN 136013-84-8 HCAPLUS

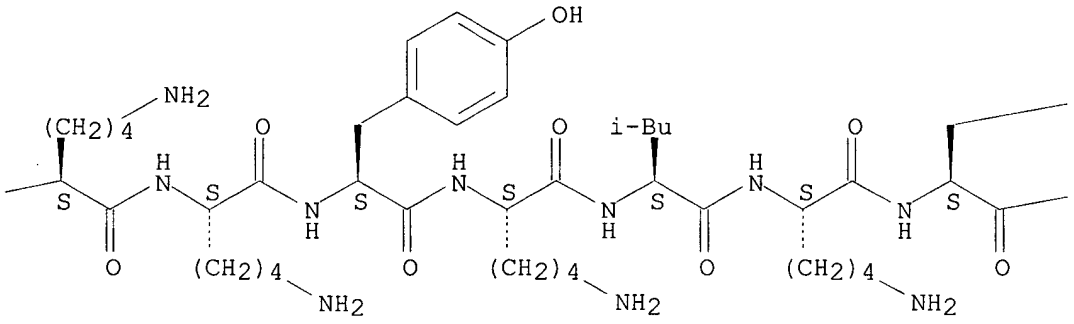
CN L-Valine, L-cysteinyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-prolylglycylglycyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-tyrosyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-histidyl-L-isoleucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

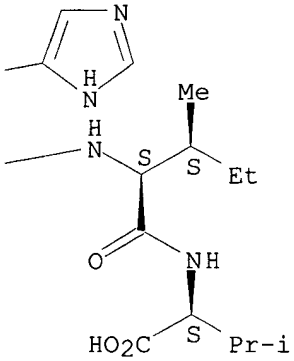
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



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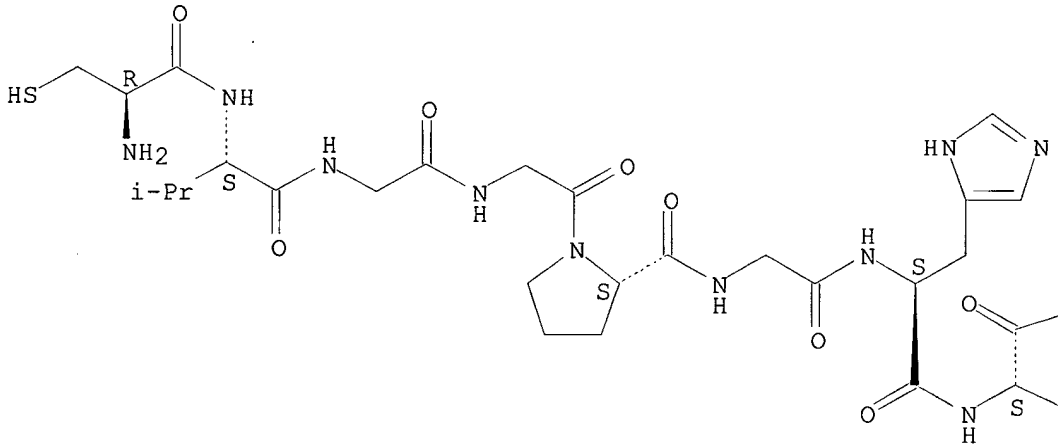
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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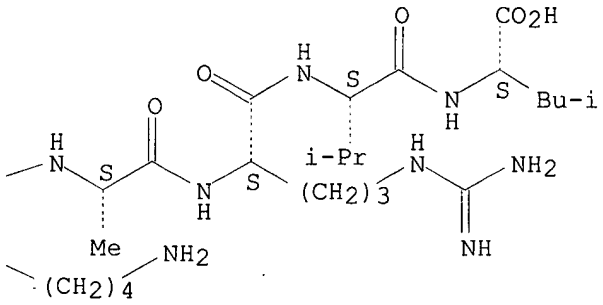

RN 138655-17-1 HCAPLUS
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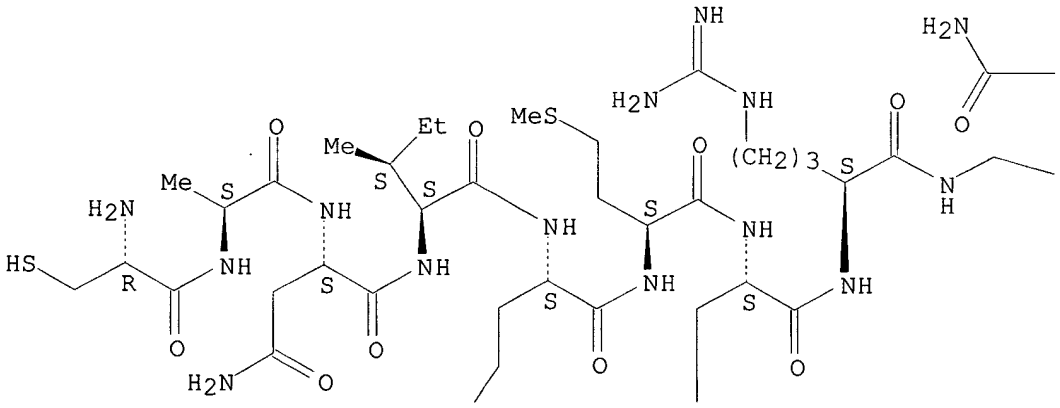
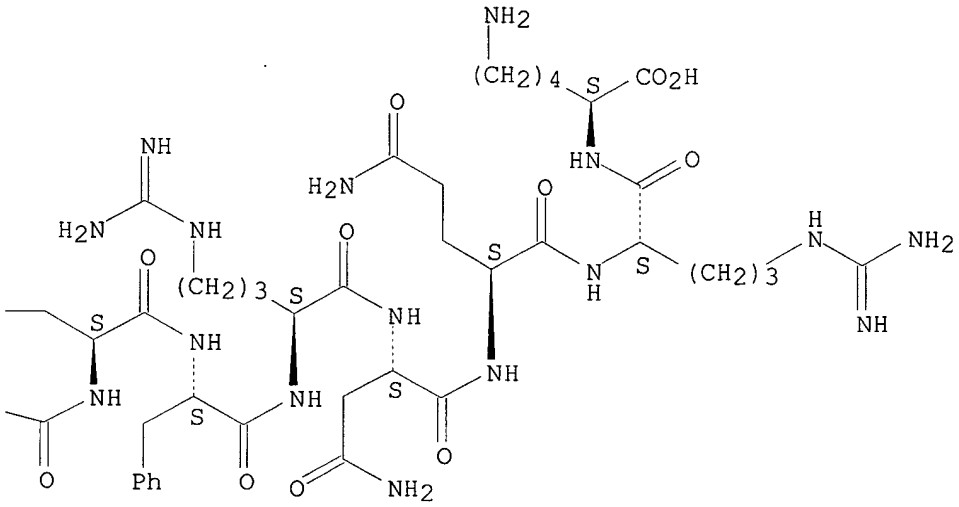
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



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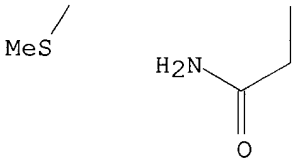

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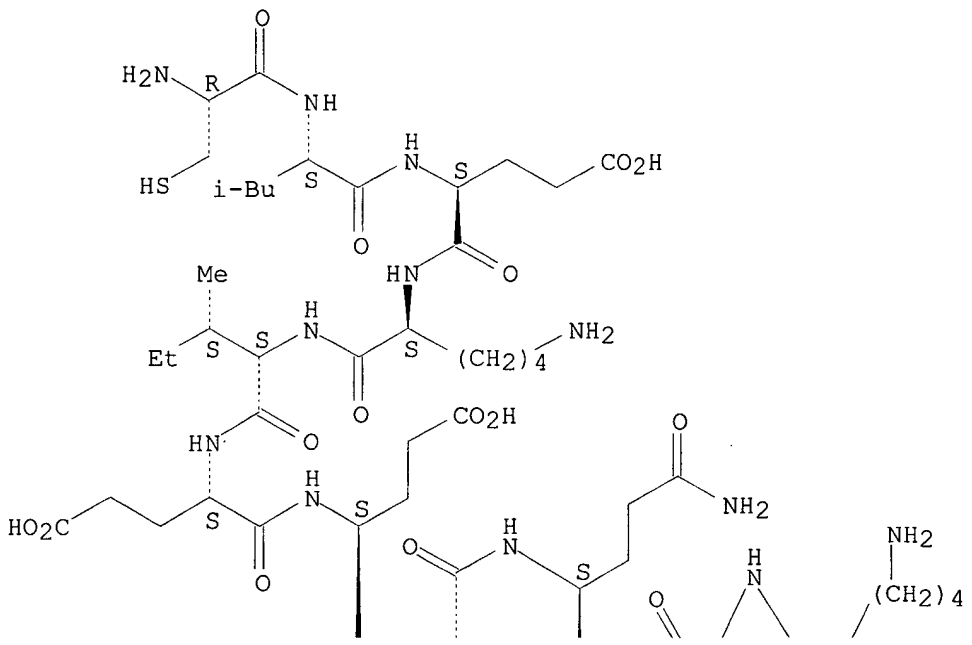
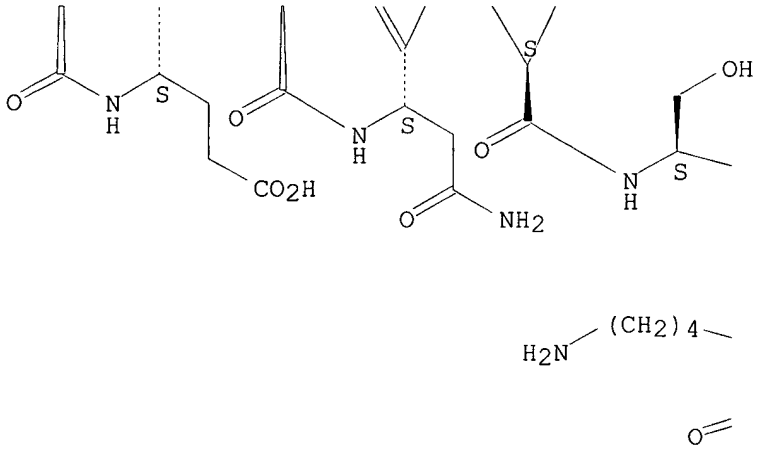
Absolute stereochemistry.

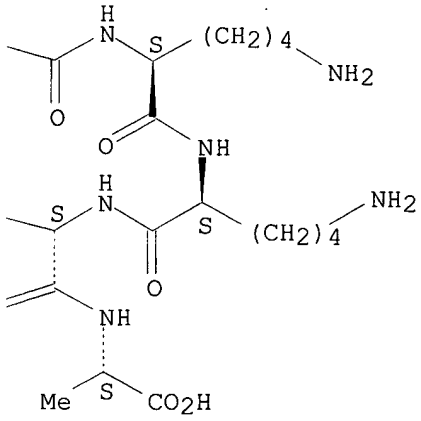
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



PAGE 2-B



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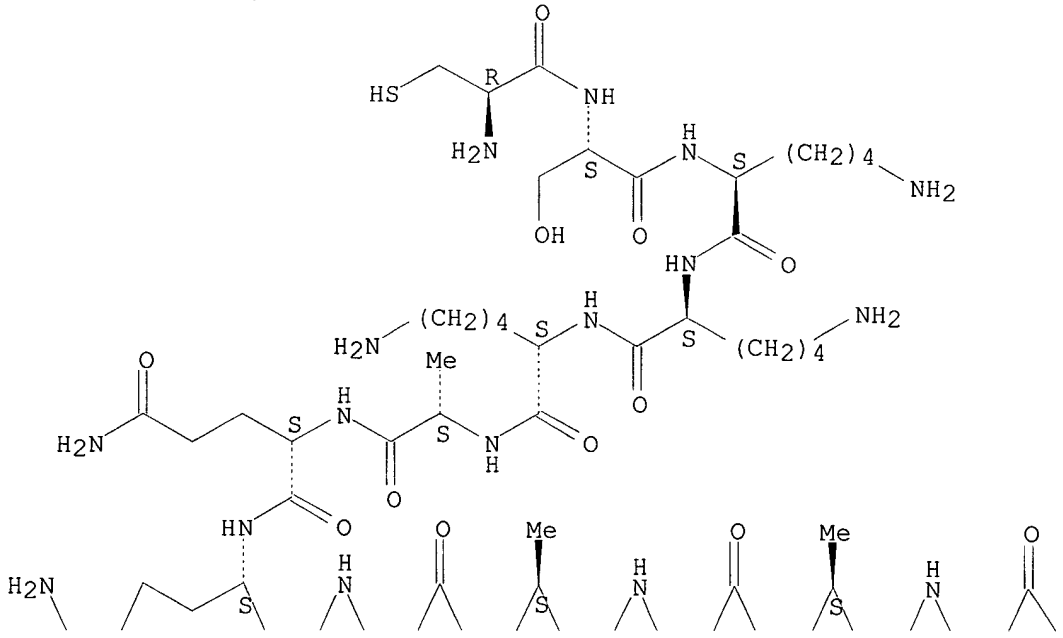
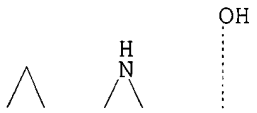
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



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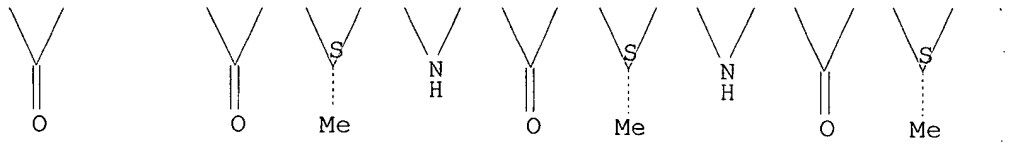

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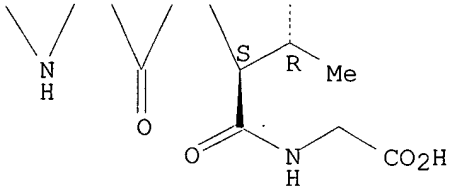


L15 ANSWER 20 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:18034 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:18034
TITLE: Vitamin K-dependent carboxylase: affinity **purification** from bovine liver by using a synthetic propeptide containing the .gamma.-carboxylation recognition site
AUTHOR(S): Hubbard, Brian R.; Ulrich, Magda M. W.; Jacobs, Margaret; Vermeer, Cees; Walsh, Christopher; Furie,

Bruce; Furie, Barbara C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Tufts Univ., Boston, MA, 02111, USA
SOURCE: Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1989), 86(18), 6893-7
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Vitamin K-dependent carboxylase was purified to homogeneity from bovine liver microsomes. Enzyme was solubilized with CHAPS, fractionated with (NH4)2SO4, and then isolated by affinity chromatog. using a synthetic peptide based upon the structure of the prothrombin propeptide. Elution with 10 mM propeptide yielded 1 major band on SDS-PAGE with a mol. wt. of 77,000. In the presence of high concns. of propeptide, only minimal carboxylase activity was measurable. Antibodies to the protein inhibited the carboxylase activity in crude prepns. In an alternative affinity purifn. strategy the propeptide was coupled through N-terminal cysteine to an activated thiol-Sepharose column. The carboxylase-propeptide **complex** was eluted at 25.degree. by reductive cleavage of the enzyme-propeptide **complex** in the presence of **detergent** and phospholipids. The eluted protein (Mr 77,000) contained both stable vitamin K-dependent carboxylase and vitamin K epoxidase activity. The protein, purified by either method, was detected as 1 band (Mr 77,000) in a Western blot using anti-carboxylase antibodies. A 10,000-fold purifn. of carboxylase activity from crude microsomes was estd. Purified bovine liver vitamin K-dependent carboxylase should facilitate the study of its structure and of the mechanism of action of vitamin K as a cofactor in the reaction catalyzed by this enzyme.

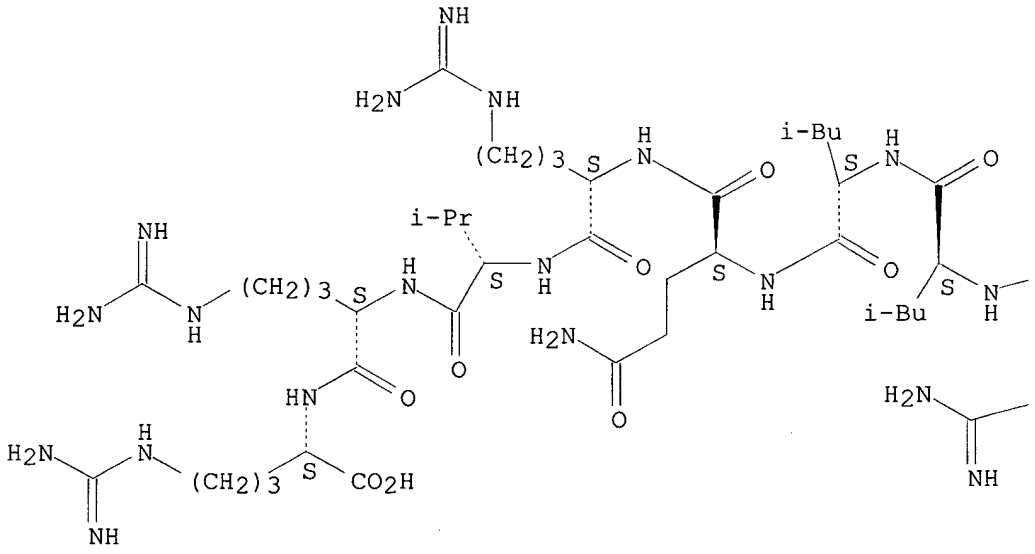
IT **124277-49-2P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and reaction with thiol-Sepharose 4B)

RN 124277-49-2 HCAPLUS

CN L-Arginine, L-cysteinylglycylglycyl-L-histidyl-L-valyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-glutaminyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanyl-L-arginyl-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-valyl-L-arginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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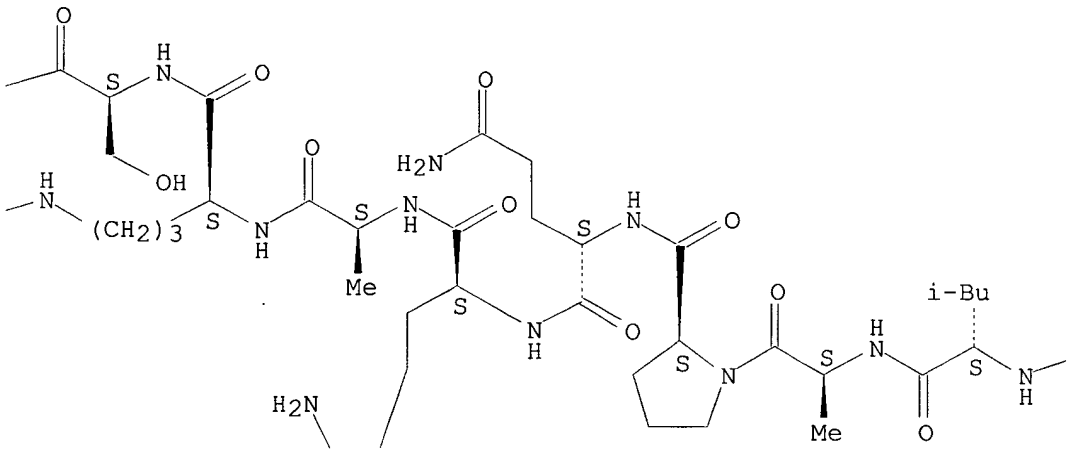

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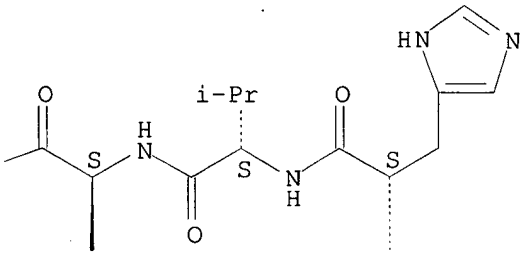
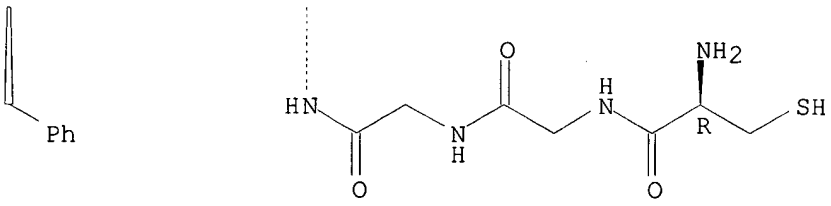


PAGE 2-B

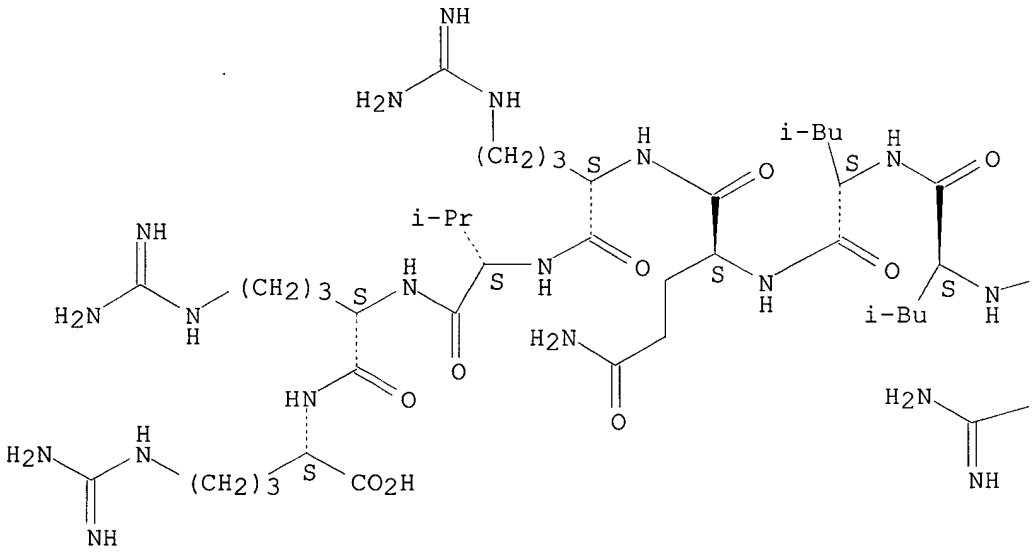
PAGE 2-C



IT **124277-49-2DP,** reaction products with thiol-Sepharose 4B
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and vitamin K-dependent carboxylase of liver purifn. with)
RN 124277-49-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, L-cysteinylglycylglycyl-L-histidyl-L-valyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-glutaminyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanyl-L-arginyl-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-valyl-L-arginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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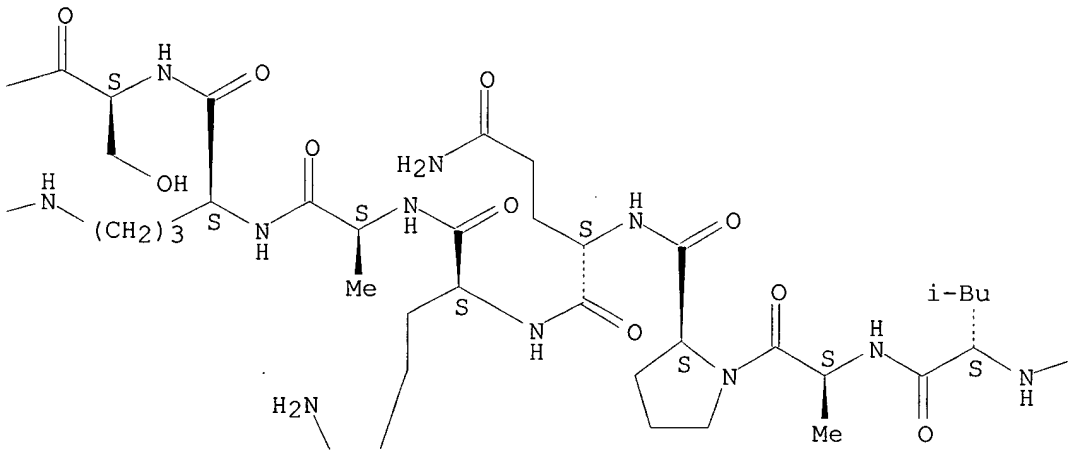

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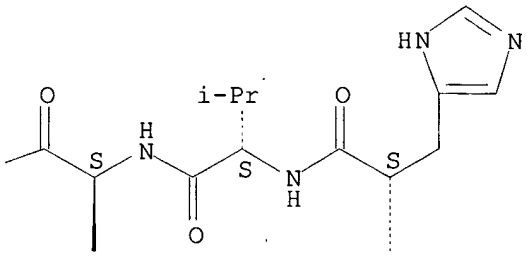

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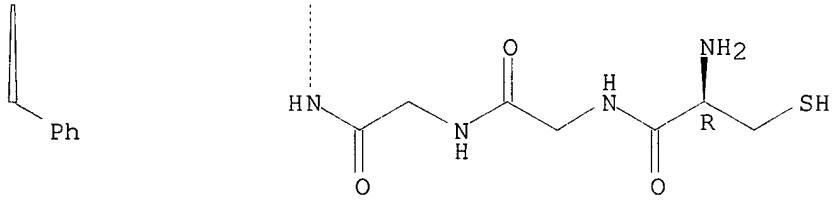
PAGE 2-C



L15 ANSWER 21 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:152651 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:152651
TITLE: Envelope antigens of lymphadenopathy-associated virus and their **applications**
INVENTOR(S): Montagnier, Luc; Krust, Bernard; Chamaret, Solange; Clavel, Francois; Chermann, Jean Claude; Barre-sinoussi, Francoise; Alizon, Marc; Sonigo, Pierre; Stewart, Cole; et al.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut Pasteur, Fr.; Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 78 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 8602383	A1	19860424	WO 1985-EP548	19851018
W: AU, BR, DK, JP, KR				
RW: AT, BE, CF, CG, CH, CM, DE, FR, GA, GB, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2571968	A1	19860425	FR 1984-16013	19841018
FR 2571968	B1	19890317		
AU 8550617	A1	19860502	AU 1985-50617	19851018
AU 603543	B2	19901122		
EP 201540	A1	19861120	EP 1985-905513	19851018
EP 201540	B1	19910619		
EP 201540	B2	20011031		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 62500592	T2	19870312	JP 1985-504853	19851018
ES 548048	A1	19870501	ES 1985-548048	19851018
EP 387914	A1	19900919	EP 1990-105189	19851018
EP 387914	B1	19930804		
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EP 387915	A1	19900919	EP 1990-105190	19851018

EP 387915	B1	19930310			
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AT 64601	E	19910715	AT 1985-905513	19851018	
EP 462627	A1	19911227	EP 1991-113062	19851018	
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AT 86636	E	19930315	AT 1990-105190	19851018	
AT 92502	E	19930815	AT 1990-105189	19851018	
JP 09118689	A2	19970506	JP 1996-218964	19851018	
JP 09178751	A2	19970711	JP 1996-290839	19851018	
WO 8604336	A1	19860731	WO 1986-EP18	19860121	
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RW: AT, BE, CF, CG, CH, CM, DE, FR, GA, GB, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG					
AU 8653200	A1	19860813	AU 1986-53200	19860121	
AU 600227	B2	19900809			
EP 211022	A1	19870225	EP 1986-900767	19860121	
EP 211022	B1	19900411			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE					
JP 62502095	T2	19870820	JP 1986-500764	19860121	
AT 51876	E	19900415	AT 1986-900767	19860121	
DK 8602849	A	19860814	DK 1986-2849	19860618	
DK 8604509	A	19860919	DK 1986-4509	19860919	
DK 168667	B1	19940516			
ES 557357	A1	19871216	ES 1987-557357	19870108	
ES 557358	A1	19871216	ES 1987-557358	19870108	
US 5980900	A	19991109	US 1991-751059	19910828	
DK 9300355	A	19930326	DK 1993-355	19930326	
DK 172814	B1	19990719			
US 5705612	A	19980106	US 1994-195024	19940214	
JP 07309779	A2	19951128	JP 1994-329052	19941228	
JP 2752329	B2	19980518			
US 5843638	A	19981201	US 1995-468387	19950606	
JP 09132594	A2	19970520	JP 1996-218963	19960820	
JP 2971034	B2	19991102			
US 6261564	B1	20010717	US 1997-344449	19971231	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

FR 1984-16013	A	19841018
GB 1984-29099	A	19841116
GB 1985-1473	A	19850121
US 1985-771248	B1	19850830
US 1985-771247	B2	19850930
CA 1985-493377	A	19851018
EP 1985-905513	A	19851018
EP 1990-105189	A	19851018
EP 1990-105190	A	19851018
JP 1985-504853	A3	19851018
JP 1994-329052	A3	19851018
WO 1985-EP548	A	19851018
EP 1986-900767	A	19860121
WO 1986-EP18	A	19860121
US 1986-920119	B1	19861017
US 1988-158652	A3	19880222
US 1989-390499	B1	19890801
US 1990-622278	B1	19901206
US 1991-747506	B1	19910820
US 1992-970954	B3	19921103
US 1992-953060	A3	19921105
US 1993-130565	B1	19931001
US 1994-195024	A3	19940214

AB Purified expression products of **DNA** sequences derived from the lymphadenopathy-assocd. virus (LAV) genome, **particularly** a

110,000-mol.-wt. glycoprotein or derived antigenic peptides which are recognized by human sera contg. antibodies against LAV, are prepd. The glycoprotein is used in the prepn. of monoclonal antibodies and in the prodn. of an immunogenic compn. capable of neutralizing LAV. The glycoprotein or polypeptides are also useful in the diagnosis of LAV antibodies in sera of patients. T-lymphocytes derived from healthy and LAV1-infected donors were cultivated in a nondenaturing medium contg. cysteine-35S. The supernatant from the culture medium was centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 10 min to remove the nonviral components, then at 45,000 rpm for 20 min to sediment the virus. The virus pellet was then lysed by **detergent** in the presence of aprotinin and the envelope glycoprotein (gp110) was purified by affinity chromatog. on Sepharose-Con A and eluted with O-methyl-.alpha.-D-mannopyranoside. The gp110 was used to immunize mice for the prodn. of monoclonal antibodies by std. hybridoma methodol. The sequencing and detn. of peptide or protein sites of **particular** interest were carried out on a recombinant phage corresponding to .lambda.J19 or LAV-Ia.

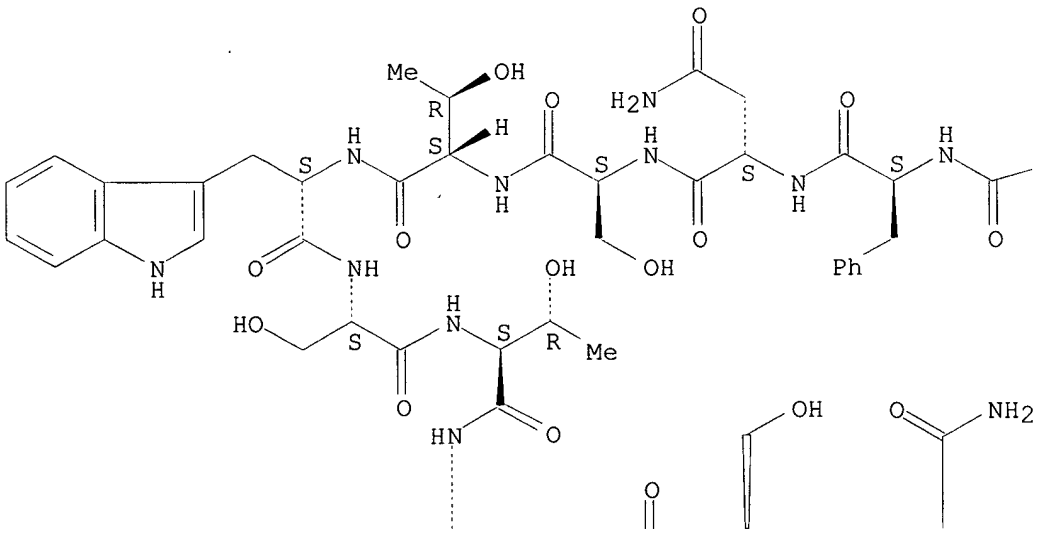
IT **109227-32-9**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of glycoprotein of lymphadenopathy-assocd. virus, immunogenic and diagnostic compns. contg.)

RN 109227-32-9 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, L-cysteinyl-L-asparaginyl-L-seryl-L-threonyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-asparaginyl-L-seryl-L-threonyl-L-tryptophyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-asparaginyl-L-seryl-L-threonyl-L-tryptophyl-L-seryl-L-threonyl-L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-L-seryl-L-asparaginyl-L-asparaginyl-L-threonyl-L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-L-seryl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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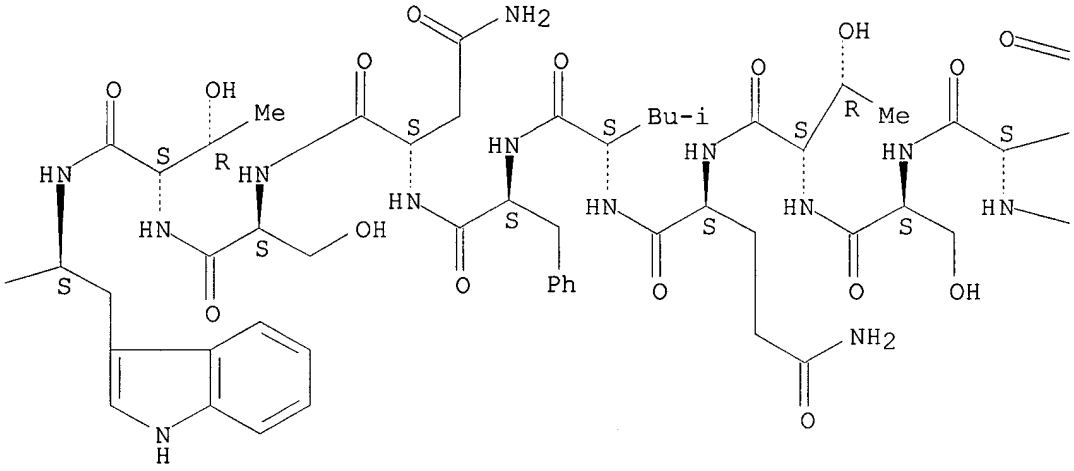

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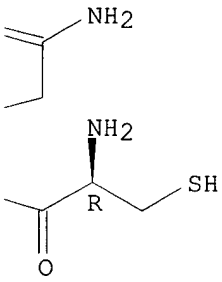

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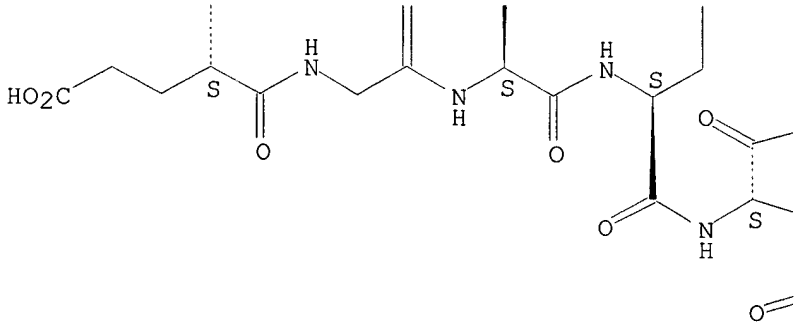

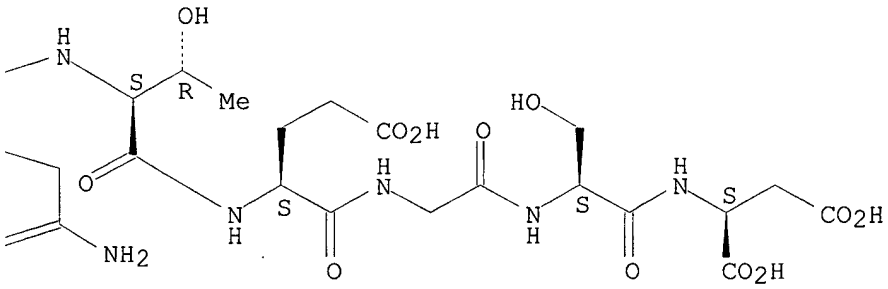

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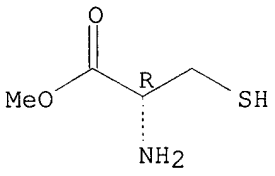
L26 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:9061 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:95270
TITLE: Molecular recognition of amino acid esters in liquid polymeric membrane ion-selective electrodes
AUTHOR(S): Krondak, Martin; Shishkanova, Tatiana V.; Holakovsky, Roman; Volf, Radko; Stibor, Ivan; Kral, Vladimir
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Analytical Chemistry, Institute of Chemical Technology Prague, Prague, 16628/6, Czech Rep.
SOURCE: Analytica Chimica Acta (2001), 448(1-2), 19-25
CODEN: ACACAM; ISSN: 0003-2670
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The **application** of binaphthol derivs. 6'-tert-butyl-3-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-ethoxymethyl]-[1,1'-binaphthalenyl]-2,2'-diol (1) and 2-(2,2'-dimethoxy-1,1'-binaphthalenyl-3-ylmethoxy)phenol (2) as novel multitopic receptors for amino acid esters within plasticized PVC membranes is described. Potentiometric expts. showed that the recognition behavior of amino acid esters was significantly controlled by intermol. interactions between the receptor and the NH3+ group and the residual R group on the .alpha.-carbon of the **target** substrate (amino acid ester). In addn., a 1H NMR study served to (i) confirm the potentiometric data, concerning the key binding modes for mol. recognition of amino acid esters by binaphthol receptors, (ii) det. the stoichiometry of the **complex** binaphthol deriv. - amino acid ester (1:1 and 1:2) and (iii) evaluate corresponding binding consts. for AlaOMe.

IT **2485-62-3**, L-Cysteine methyl ester
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(mol. recognition of amino acid esters in liq. polymeric membrane ion-selective electrodes)
RN 2485-62-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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L26 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:380438 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:24657
TITLE: Selective cellular **targeting**: multifunctional delivery vehicles
INVENTOR(S): Glazier, Arnold
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Drug Innovation + Design, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 981 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001036003	A2	20010525	WO 2000-US31262	20001114

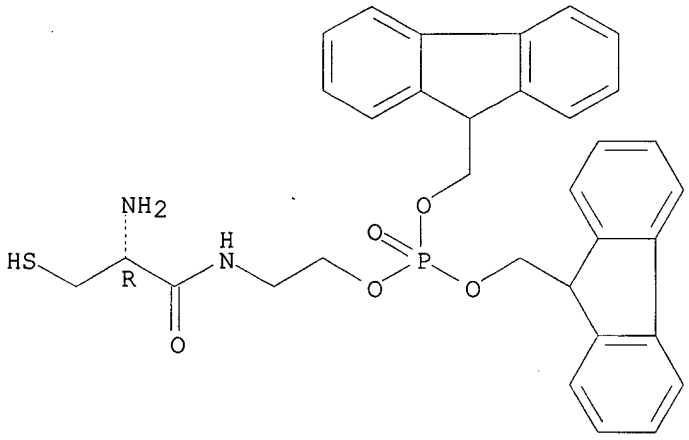
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-165485 P 19991115
US 2000-239478 P 20001011
US 2000-241939 P 20001020

AB The present invention relates to the compns., methods, and **applications** of a novel approach to selective cellular **targeting**. The purpose of this invention is to enable the selective delivery and/or selective activation of effector mols. to **target** cells for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes. The present invention relates to multi-functional prodrugs or **targeting** vehicles wherein each functionality is capable of enhancing **targeting** selectivity, affinity, intracellular transport, activation or **detoxification**. The present invention also relates to ultralow dose, multiple **target**, multiple drug chemotherapy and **targeted** immunotherapy for cancer treatment.

IT **341551-71-1P**
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(multifunctional delivery vehicles for selective cellular **targeting** of drugs)
RN 341551-71-1 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, 2-[[(2R)-2-amino-3-mercapto-1-oxopropyl]amino]ethyl bis(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.


NH2
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=> d ibib abs hitstr 3

L26 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:911437 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:85120
TITLE: HIV Tat peptides and multiple peptide conjugate system and their **application** in AIDS vaccine development
INVENTOR(S): Dhawan, Subhash; Boykins, Robert A.; Yamada, Kenneth M.; Joshi, Manju B.; Syin, Chiang; Nakhasi, Hira L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Dept. of Health and Human Services, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 86 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000078969	A1	20001228	WO 2000-US10119	20000412

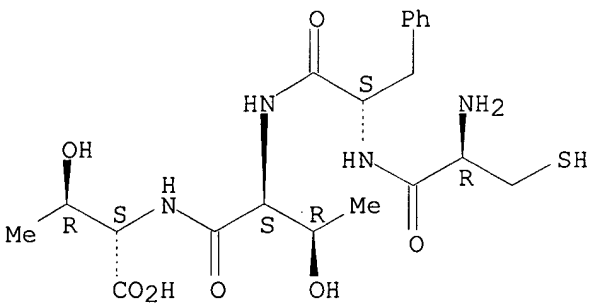
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-338318 A 19990621
US 1999-171742 P 19991222
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:85120

AB The present invention relates to pathogenic HIV-1-Tat peptides, multiple peptide conjugates (MPC), and HIV-1-Tat-MPC, methods of prepg. them, and methods of using them to induce an immune response. A short core domain, Tat21-40 (ACTNCYCKKCCFHCQVCFTT), which includes seven cysteine residues highly conserved in most HIV-1 subtypes and has been shown sufficient to transactivate, induce HIV **replication**, and trigger angiogenesis, is used as the therapeutic **target** for disrupting the functions of Tat and inhibiting progression of HIV disease. This core template serves as primary anchor for the synthesis and attachment of multiple antigens. A series of Tat peptides and HIV-1-Tat-MPC and their mutant peptides with various **truncations** at the N-terminal or C-terminal end of the core template or various internal deletions in the core template are described, synthesized and evaluated for their effects on HIV **Replication** in Monocytes, by antisera binding assay and other immune responses. Two other antigenic Tat peptides (Tat53-68:RQRRRAHQNSQTHQAS and Tat9-20:PPWHHPGSQPQI) are also used to prep. the synthetic construct HIV-1-Tat-MPC. Some malarial antigens are used to conjugate Tat core base peptides. This chem. well defined multiple conjugate system has potential for development of AIDS vaccine.

IT **315695-65-9P**
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(HIV Tat peptides; HIV Tat peptides and multiple peptide conjugate system and **application** in AIDS vaccine development)
RN 315695-65-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Threonine, L-cysteinyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

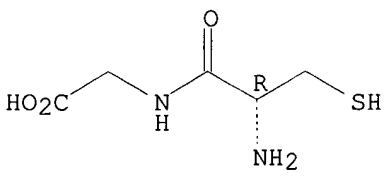
=> d ibib abs hitstr 4

L26 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:453528 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:210815
TITLE: Solution structures of rhenium(V) oxo peptide **complexes** of glycylglycylcysteine and cysteinylglycine as studied by capillary electrophoresis and X-ray absorption spectroscopy
AUTHOR(S): Jankowsky, R.; Kirsch, S.; Reich, T.; Spies, H.; Johannsen, B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Forschungszentrum Rossendorf, Institut fur Bioanorganische und Radiopharmazeutische Chemie, Dresden, D-01314, Germany
SOURCE: J. Inorg. Biochem. (1998), 70(2), 99-106
CODEN: JIBIDJ; ISSN: 0162-0134
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Re(V) oxo **complexes** of the peptides glycylglycylcysteine (GlyGlyCys) and cysteinylglycine (CysGly) were synthesized by ligand exchange reactions starting from Re(V) oxo gluconate. For the first time, the **complexes** were characterized in soln. by extended x-ray absorption fine structure spectroscopy (EXAFS), pH dependent capillary electrophoresis (CE) with simultaneous UV absorption spectroscopy and mass spectroscopy, performed by the coupling of CE with an electrospray mass selective detector (CE-ES-MSD). EXAFS data anal. provided information on the **complex** structures by single and multiple scattering anal. The studies confirm a Re oxidn. state of +5 with typical Re(V) oxo patterns. The peptides differ in their coordination to the Re(V) oxo metal core. GlyGlyCys forms a 1:1 Re(V) oxo **complex** with a formal SN3 coordination, whereby the peptide backbone is involved in the coordination and showed multiple scattering signals for the peptide carbonyl O atoms. The **complex** is neutral at low pH and anionic at neutral pH. CysGly forms a 1:2 **complex** with a formal S2N2 coordination, wherein the terminal amine N atom is involved in Re coordination. A **cationic complex** species is detected at low pH, and increasing pH values give an anionic species. The **complex** compns. were confirmed by mass spectroscopic measurements. The results are considered to be helpful in a better understanding of the Tc and Re coordination abilities with peptides. This knowledge is of great relevance for modern nuclear medicine in its commitment to use radiolabeled **target**-specific peptide radiopharmaceuticals.

IT **19246-18-5**, Cysteinylglycine
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(for prepn. of rhenium(V) oxo peptide **complexes**)
RN 19246-18-5 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



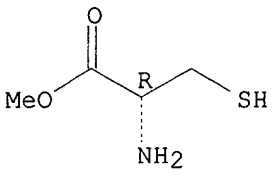
=> d ibib abs hitstr 5

L26 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:499075 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:99075
TITLE: Interactive design and synthesis of a novel antibacterial agent
AUTHOR(S): Wolfe, Saul; Jin, Haolun; Yang, Kiyull; Kim, Chan-Kyung; McEachern, Ernest
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, BC, V5A 1S6, Can.
SOURCE: Can. J. Chem. (1994), 72(4), 1051-65
CODEN: CJCHAG; ISSN: 0008-4042
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB .beta.-Lactam compds. act on penicillin-recognizing enzymes via acylation of the hydroxyl group of an active site serine. When the resulting acyl enzyme is kinetically stable, as in the case of a penicillin-binding protein (PBP), the biosynthesis of a bacterial cell wall is inhibited, and death of the organism results. The de novo design of an antibacterial agent **targeted** to a PBP might be possible if the three-dimensional structural requirements of the equil. (i.e., fit) and catalytic (i.e., reactivity) steps of the aforementioned enzymic process could be detd. For a model of the active site of a PBP from Streptomyces R61, the use of mol. mechanics calcns. to treat "fit", and ab initio MO calcns. to treat "reactivity", leads to the idea that the carboxyl group (G1) and the amide N-H (G2) of the antibiotic are hydrogen bonded to a lysine amino group and a valine carbonyl group in the enzyme-substrate **complex**. These two hydrogen bonds place the serine hydroxyl group on the convex face of the antibiotic, in position for attack on the .beta.-lactam ring by a neutral reaction, catalyzed by water, that involves a direct proton transfer to the .beta.-lactam nitrogen. MO calcns. of structure-reactivity relations assocd. with this mechanism suggest that C:N is bioisosteric to the .beta.-lactam N-C(:O), comparable to a .beta.-lactam in its reactivity with an alc., and that the product RO(C-N)H is formed essentially irreversibly (-.DELTA.E > 10 kcal/mol). Accordingly, structures contg. a G1 and a G2 sepd. by a C:N, and positioned in different ways with respect to this functional group, have been synthesized computationally and examd. for their ability to fit to the PBP model. This strategy identified a 2H-5,6-dihydro-1,4-thiazine substituted by hydroxyl and carboxyl groups as a **target** for chem. synthesis. However, exploratory expts. suggested that the C:N of this compd. equilibrates with endocyclic and exocyclic enamine tautomers. This required that the C2 position be substituted, and that the hydroxyl group not be attached to the carbon atom adjacent to the C:N. These conditions are met in a 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-hydroxypropyl)-1,4-thiazine, which also exhibits the necessary fit to the PBP model. Two epimers of this compd. have been synthesized, from D- and L-serine. The compd. derived from L-serine is not active. The compd. derived from D-serine exhibits antibacterial activity, but is unstable, and binding studies with PBP's have not been performed. It is hoped that these studies can be carried out if **modification** of the lead structure leads to compds. with improved chem. stability.

IT **2485-62-3**, L-Cysteine methyl ester
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, with Me bromoacetatoacetate)
RN 2485-62-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



=> d ibib abs hitstr 1

L36 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:924279 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:34260
TITLE: Amplification of analyte detection by substrates having **particle** structures with receptors
INVENTOR(S): Kreimer, David I.; Yevin, Oleg A.; Nufert, Thomas H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 51 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 670,453.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2001053521	A1	20011220	US 2001-815909	20010323
US 2001054495	A1	20011227	US 2001-815828	20010323

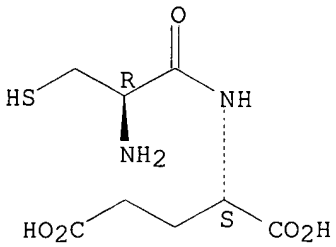
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-156195	P	19990927
US 2000-669369	A	20000926
US 2000-669796	A	20000926
US 2000-670453	A2	20000926
US 1999-156471	P	19990927
US 2001-815909	A	20010323

AB This invention comprises devices, compns. and methods for detecting analytes in complex solns. In certain embodiments of this invention, the receptor mols. can be lacking in a Raman signal generating moiety that is present in an analyte mol., so that binding of the analyte to the receptor provides the array with the Raman signal generating moiety. In other embodiments, binding of a receptor to an analyte is detected by observing an alteration or shift of Raman spectral features upon forming of an analyte-receptor assoc. Enzymes can be detected by binding to receptors comprising materials that bind to the active site of the enzyme. Antibodies can be detected by formation of an antibody-antigen complex, wherein the antigen is part of a receptor. Analytes that can be detected using these methods include **nucleic** acids, proteins, and other mols. that can specifically bind to the arrays. **Particle** structures are disclosed that enhance the Raman a signal produced by an analyte through surface and resonance phenomena. Novel methods are presented for manufg. **particle** structures and for attaching receptor mols. to areas of enhanced resonance on the **particle** structures, thereby producing Raman signals that can be used for highly specific, sensitive assays of biol. and other mols. of interest.

IT **87092-47-5**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(amplification of analyte detection by substrates having **particle** structures with receptors)
RN 87092-47-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Glutamic acid, L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.


O
R
HS
NH
NH2
HO2C
S
CO2H

=> d ibib abs hitstr 2

L36 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:55547 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:123821
TITLE: Use of thioredoxin-like molecules for induction of manganese-superoxide dismutase (MnSOD) to treat oxidative damage
INVENTOR(S): White, Carl W.; Kumuda, C. Das
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): National Jewish Center for Immunology and Respiratory Medicine, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9800160	A1	19980108	WO 1997-US11167	19970627
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9736434	A1	19980121	AU 1997-36434	19970627
US 5985261	A	19991116	US 1997-883804	19970627

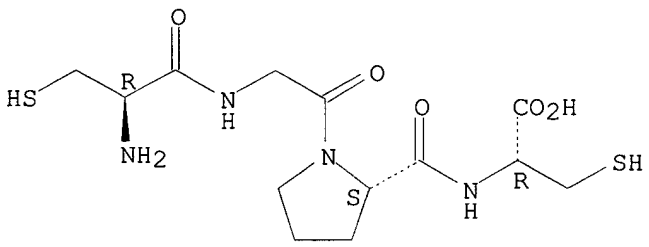
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-20740 P 19960628
WO 1997-US11167 W 19970627

AB A method is provided to increase cellular MnSOD prodn. in an animal to treat oxidative damage; the method involves administering a protein having a thioredoxin active-site in reduced state. A compn. and a method to protect an animal from lung disease are provided.

IT **117525-18-5**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(thioredoxin active site fragment sequence; thioredoxin-like mols. and compns. for induction of manganese-superoxide dismutase to treat oxidative damage)

RN 117525-18-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinylglycyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



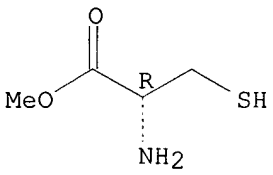
=> d ibib abs hitstr 3

L36 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:218086 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:218086
TITLE: Eukaryotic mono(ADP-ribosyl)transferase that ADP-ribosylates GTP-binding regulatory Gi protein
AUTHOR(S): Tanuma, Seiichi; Kawashima, Kohtaro; Endo, Hiroyoshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Pharm. Sci., Teikyo Univ., Sagamiko, 199-01, Japan
SOURCE: J. Biol. Chem. (1988), 263(11), 5485-9
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB An NAD-cysteine ADP-ribosyltransferase designated ADP-ribosyltransferase C was purified .apprx.35,000-fold from human erythrocytes with an 11% yield. The purified ADP-ribosyltransferase C exhibited 1 predominant protein band on SDS-polyacrylamide gels with an estd. mol. wt. of 28,500. The Km values for NAD and cysteine Me ester were detd. to be 65 and 4400 .mu.M, resp. By using human erythrocyte inside-out membrane **vesicles**, transferase C was found to ADP-ribosylate the .alpha. subunit (mol. wt. = 41,000) of protein Gi, which is a substrate for pertussis toxin. The ADP-ribosylation of Gi.alpha. catalyzed by ADP-ribosyltransferase C was inhibited by pre-ADP-ribosylation with pertussis toxin. The linkage of ADP-ribose-Gi.alpha. in the membranes formed by ADP-ribosyltransferase C was as stable to hydroxylamine as that formed by pertussis toxin. These data represent the 1st demonstration that eukaryotic cells contain an ADP-ribosyltransferase which can catalyze the ADP-ribosylation of a cysteine residue in Gi.alpha..

IT **2485-62-3**, Cysteine methyl ester
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, with ADP-ribosyltransferase C of human erythrocytes, kinetics of)
RN 2485-62-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



STR

=> d ibib abs hitstr 1

L38 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:396626 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:10015
TITLE: Topical skin composition
INVENTOR(S): Mayne, James R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alticor Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001037788	A1	20010531	WO 2000-US31933	20001121

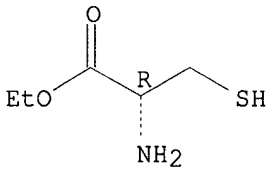
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-167539 A2 19991124

AB A topical skin compn. that includes a **complex** contg. an effective amt. of selected components to provide a defense against the various pathway mechanisms of reactive oxygen species. The compn. is directed to the prevention of the adverse or detrimental effects of reactive oxygen species. A figure shows the results of skin erythema of a subject exposed to UV radiation after an **application** of a formulation comprising (wt. %) emollient 21.5, humectant 6.205, emulsifier 1.3, skin conditioning agent 0.1, thickener 0.3, pH modifier 0.3, preservative 1.25, and fragrance 0.15.

IT **3411-58-3**, Cysteine ethyl ester
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(topical skin compn. for protection against reactive oxygen species)
RN 3411-58-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs hitstr 2

L38 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:608589 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:198688
TITLE: **Multiparticulate** formulations containing **polycationic complexes**
INVENTOR(S): Hardee, Gregory E.; Tillman, Lloyd G.; Mehta, Rahul C.; Teng, Ching-Leou
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Isis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

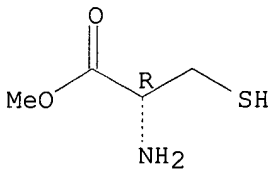
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000050050	A1	20000831	WO 2000-US4662	20000223
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1156812	A1	20011128	EP 2000-910320	20000223
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-256515 A 19990223
WO 2000-US4662 W 20000223

AB The present invention is related to non-parenteral **multiparticulate** formulations capable of transporting therapeutic, prophylactic and diagnostic agents across mucosal membranes such as gastrointestinal, buccal, nasal, rectal and vaginal. Formulations comprise a plurality of carrier **particles**, an agent to be **delivered** across a mucosal membrane, and a penetration enhancer. The drug is adhered to the surface of the carrier **particle** or is impregnated within by electrostatic, covalent or mech. forces. PLGA was dissolved in hexafluoroacetone2 and oligonucleotide ISIS-2302 was dissolved in water. The aq. and polymer solns. were combined to give a dispersed phase. A continuous phase was prepd. by dissolving sorbitan sesquioleate in cottonseed oil. The dispersed phase was then slowly added to the continuous phase, while mixing and continued mixing for about 3 h and increasing the temp. to 50.degree. to evap. the volatile solvent.

IT **2485-62-3**, Mecysteine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**multiparticulate** formulations contg. **polycationic complexes**)
RN 2485-62-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs hitstr 3

L38 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:55547 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:123821
TITLE: Use of thioredoxin-like molecules for induction of manganese-superoxide dismutase (MnSOD) to treat oxidative damage
INVENTOR(S): White, Carl W.; Kumuda, C. Das
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): National Jewish Center for Immunology and Respiratory Medicine, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9800160	A1	19980108	WO 1997-US11167	19970627
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9736434	A1	19980121	AU 1997-36434	19970627
US 5985261	A	19991116	US 1997-883804	19970627

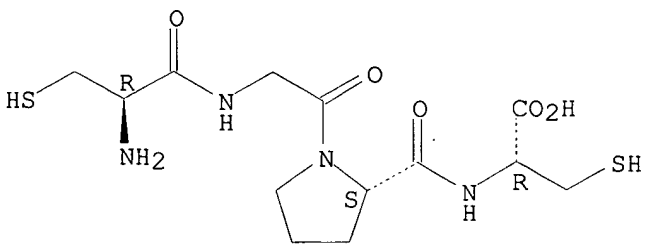
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-20740 P 19960628
WO 1997-US11167 W 19970627

AB A method is provided to increase cellular MnSOD prodn. in an animal to treat oxidative damage; the method involves administering a protein having a thioredoxin active-site in reduced state. A compn. and a method to protect an animal from lung disease are provided.

IT **117525-18-5**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(thioredoxin active site fragment sequence; thioredoxin-like mols. and compns. for induction of manganese-superoxide dismutase to treat oxidative damage)

RN 117525-18-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, L-cysteinylglycyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



=> d kwic 3

L38 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IT Drug **delivery** systems
(bolus; thioredoxin-like mols. and compns. for induction of manganese-superoxide dismutase to treat oxidative damage)
IT Surfactants
(**delivery** vehicle; thioredoxin-like mols. and compns. for induction of manganese-superoxide dismutase to treat oxidative damage)
IT Polymers, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**delivery** vehicle; thioredoxin-like mols. and compns. for induction of manganese-superoxide dismutase to treat oxidative damage)
IT Drug **delivery** systems
(diffusion devices; thioredoxin-like mols. and compns. for induction of manganese-superoxide dismutase to treat oxidative damage)
IT Drug **delivery** systems
(intratracheal; thioredoxin-like mols. and compns. for induction of manganese-superoxide dismutase to treat oxidative damage)
IT Drug **delivery** systems
(liposphères; thioredoxin-like mols. and compns. for induction of manganese-superoxide dismutase to treat oxidative damage)
IT Drug **delivery** systems
(osmotic pumps; thioredoxin-like mols. and compns. for induction of manganese-superoxide dismutase to treat oxidative damage)
IT Cell (biological)
(recombinant, **delivery** vehicle; thioredoxin-like mols. and compns. for induction of manganese-superoxide dismutase to treat oxidative damage)
IT Drug **delivery** systems
(rectal; thioredoxin-like mols. and compns. for induction of manganese-superoxide dismutase to treat oxidative damage)
IT Antioxidants
Capsules (drug **delivery** systems)
Drug **delivery** systems
Inhalants (drug **delivery** systems)
Liposomes (drug **delivery** systems)
Microcapsules (drug **delivery** systems)
Microparticles (drug **delivery** systems)
Nasal drug **delivery** systems
Oral drug **delivery** systems
Parenteral solutions (drug **delivery** systems)
Transcription (genetic)
Transdermal drug **delivery** systems
Translation (genetic)
(thioredoxin-like mols. and compns. for induction of manganese-superoxide dismutase to treat oxidative damage)
IT **117525-18-5**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(thioredoxin active site fragment sequence; thioredoxin-like mols. and compns. for induction of manganese-superoxide dismutase to treat oxidative damage)

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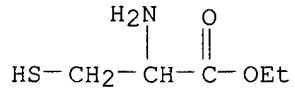
L42 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:95677 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:322513
TITLE: Structural determinants influencing the reaction of cysteine-containing peptides with palmitoyl-coenzyme A and other thioesters
AUTHOR(S): Bizzozero, O. A.; Bixler, H. A.; Pastuszyn, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cell Biology and Physiology, University of New Mexico-Health Sciences Center, Albuquerque, NM, 87131, USA
SOURCE: Biochim. Biophys. Acta (2001), 1545(1-2), 278-288
CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Non-enzymic thioesterification of specific cysteinyl peptides with fatty acyl-CoA has been previously demonstrated in both **liposomes** and aq. medium. To identify the mol. basis for the differential reactivity of polypeptides in aq. solns., 26 synthetic cysteinyl peptides encompassing the palmitoylation sites of well known proteins (protein zero, proteolipid protein, .beta.-adrenergic receptor, p21K-ras, **transferrin** receptor, CD-4 and SNAP-25) and six small thiol compds. were incubated sep. with [3H]palmitoyl-CoA, [14C]acetyl-CoA and p-nitrophenyl thioacetate (NPTA). For each peptide, both the obsd. reaction rate const. at pH 7.5 and the pH-independent rate const. (k2) were calcd., and reactivity of the attacking sulfhydryl group was characterized using the Bronsted equation (log k2=.beta.nuc pKa+C). In general, peptides bearing basic and arom. amino acid residues showed the lowest thiol pKas, and consequently displayed the highest acylation rates. Reaction with palmitoyl-CoA was complicated to analyze because of the variable partition of peptides in the acyl chain donor/detergent micelles. In contrast, a linear Bronsted relationship was found for the reaction of the peptides with the water-sol. acetyl-CoA (.beta.nuc=0.59). A similar .beta.nuc value was obtained with the neutral NPTA, indicating that electronic effects other than those responsible for the acid-base properties of the thiol are less important. Thus, the concn. of the thiolate anion appears to be the major factor influencing the rate of the nucleophilic substitution reaction. These findings and the fact that the acylation sites in most proteins are surrounded by basic amino acids may partially explain the specificity of non-enzymic palmitoylation regarding the acceptor sequences.

IT **69685-04-7**, Cysteine ethyl ester
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); **BIOL (Biological study)**
(structural determinants influencing reaction of cysteine-contg. peptides with palmitoyl-CoA and other thioesters)

RN 69685-04-7 HCAPLUS
CN Cysteine, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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L47 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:319918 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:336196
TITLE: Methods and compounds for modulating melanocortin receptor-ligand binding
INVENTOR(S): Millhauser, Glenn L.; Bolin, Kimberly A.; Anderson, D. Joe
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001030808	A1	20010503	WO 1999-US25201	19991027

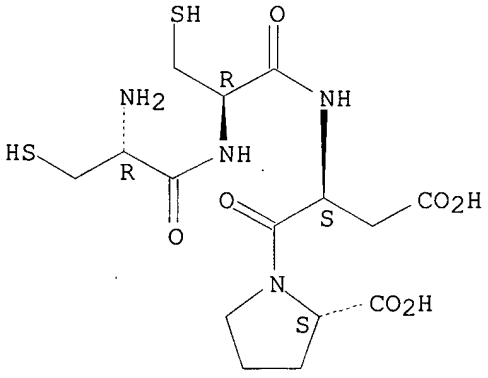
W: CA, JP, US

AB The invention relates to methods and agonist/antagonist compds. for modulating melanocortin receptor-ligand binding. The invention includes a method for identifying residues comprising a ligand binding site for a melanocortin receptor of interest. Also included is a method of identifying agonists and/or antagonists that bind to a ligand binding site for a melanocortin receptor of interest. Agonists and antagonists of ligand binding to melanocortin receptors also are provided. The invention is exemplified by **identification** and manipulation of the C-terminus of the human agouti related protein, which binds melanocortin receptors 3 and 4. The methods can be applied to other melanocortin receptor agonists and antagonists.

IT **337309-91-8**
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); PRP (Properties); **BIOL (Biological study)**; OCCU (Occurrence)
(methods and compds. for modulating melanocortin receptor-ligand binding)

RN 337309-91-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Proline, L-cysteinyl-L-cysteinyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



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